Sport Fish Advisory Commission Meeting

Monday, February 13, 2012

Held at the

Maryland Department of Natural Resources Tawes State Office Building Annapolis, Maryland

February 13, 2012

SFAC Members Present:

Jim Gracie, Chair

Larry Coburn
Bill Goldsborough
Greg Jetton
Val Lynch
Dr. Ray P. Morgan II
Ed O'Brien
David Sikorski
David Smith
Herb Smith
Carol Stevenson
Roger Traseger
Brandon White
James Wommack

SFAC Members Absent:

Bill Windley

Maryland DNR Fisheries Service

Marty Gary
Tom O'Connell

February 13, 2012

INDEX

	Page
Welcome and Announcements	
by Marty Gary	
MD DNR Fisheries Service	6
NRP Report	1.0
by Lt. Kelley Johnson, NRP	10
Questions and Answers	
by Val Lynch	11
by Dave Smith	13
Fisheries Budget and Cost Recovery Analysis	
by Tom O'Connell	
MD DNR Fisheries Service	13
Questions and Answers	
by Jim Gracie	17
by Brandon White	24
by Jim Gracie	25
by Dave Smith	26
by Brandon White	29
by Dave Smith	34
by Ed O'Brien	35
by Brandon White	37
by Greg Jetton	38
by Bill Goldsborough	40
by Dave Sikorski	43
by Jim Gracie	45
by Brandon White	45
by Jim Gracie	47
by Jim Gracie	53
by Dave Sikorski	53
by Herb Smith	53
by Val Lynch	54
by Jim Gracie	57
by Dave Sikorski	58 50
by Jim Gracie	58
by Larry Coburn	59
by Brandon White	61
by Jim Gracie	62 63
by Brandon White	62

February 13, 2012

INDEX (continued)

INDEX (continued)	
	Page
Legislative and Regulatory Update	
by Sarah Widman	
MD DNR Fisheries Service	64
Questions and Answers	
by Jim Gracie	67
by Dr. Ray Morgan	68
by Bill Goldsborough	70
Inland Fisheries Update	
by Don Cosden	
MD DNR Fisheries Service	71
	, _
Questions and Answers	
	7 4
by Jim Gracie	
by Ed O'Brien	75
Update on Management of Recreational Activities	
On the Upper Gunpowder River	76
Questions and Answers	
by Carol Stevenson	78
by Jim Gracie	82
-	
by Carol Stevenson	82
by Jim Gracie	83
Estuarine and Marine Fisheries Update	
by Tom O'Connell, Lynn Fegley	
and Matt Lawrence	
MD DNR Fisheries Service	8 4
TID DATA LIGHTED BOLVIOC	0 1
ASMFC Summary and Mid-Atlantic	
·	0.4
Council Meeting	8 4
Summer Flounder Update	87
Questions and Answers	
by Ed O'Brien	90
by Val Lynch	91
	92
by Jim Gracie	
by Val Lynch	93
by Dave Sikorski	94
by Jim Gracie	94
by Herb Smith	95

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February 13, 2012

INDEX (continued)

	Page
Questions and Answers (continued)	
by Jim Gracie	95
by Herb Smith	95
by Val Lynch	95
by Dave Sikorski	96
by James Wommack	96
Update on Maryland's Commercial Striped Bass	
MSC Certification Process	96
Questions and Answers	
by Jim Gracie	97
by Dave Smith	97
by Jim Gracie	98
by Brandon White	98
Update on Maryland's Fisheries Allocation	
Policy and Timeline	99
Update on Maryland's Commercial Striped Bass	
Gill Net Fishery	99
Questions and Answers	
by Ed O'Brien	102
by Jim Gracie	104
by Ed O'Brien	104
by Dave Smith	105
by Greg Jetton	106
Update on Pound Net White Paper	107
Questions and Answers	
by Brandon White	109
Public Comment	111
Questions and Answers	
by Jim Gracie	125
by Brandon White	129
by Dave Smith	131
KEYNOTE: "" denotes inaudible in the transcript	
"*" denotes word was phonetically spelled	

A F T E R N O O N S E S S I O N

(1:00 p.m.)

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Welcome and Announcements

MR. GRACIE: Call the meeting to order. Do we have any announcements?

MR. GARY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Commission, members of the public, welcome to the winter quarterly meeting of the Sport Fisheries Advisory Commission. At this time, please silence your cell phones. Today we have Laura Jackson from Audio Associates. Laura will be recording our meeting, and a verbatim transcript will be available 10 working days after this meeting and placed on the Sport Fish Advisory Commission website.

While I am on the subject of transcripts,

Commissioner Smith brought to my attention, Commissioner Dave

Smith, brought to my attention some issues with the November

transcript, and there were indeed some issues with

misidentified speakers. By all accounts, the actual text of

the transcript was accurate, but there are some mislabeling of

speakers so we are in the process of fixing that.

I would say to the commission now today going forward -- I realize what part of the problem was during that meeting. While Ms. Jackson has all of the commissioners mapped with their name tags and she knows who you are, it is very important that we transition our talking opportunities so

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she can pick up on that.

I think what happened in November, after looking it over, was an individual on the commission would start speaking and somebody would jump in, and the court reporter was getting confused in assigning who was speaking. So today, and I will back Chairman Gracie up, please remember when you opt to speak, raise your hand. He will acknowledge you. Laura will pick it up, and then the next person, please wait in line until Chairman Gracie has then acknowledged you.

It sounds simple but I think that was what led to our problems in November, so I appreciate that. Also to remind the public who is attending, there are two opportunities for the public to participate in the Sport Fish Advisory Commission meeting. One is after the commission has made a motion but before they vote, and the other is at the designated public speaking opportunity at the end of the meeting.

So with that, we will move on. We have -- all of our commissioners are supposed to be here today except for Bill Windley. I think a couple are going to be running late. Herb Smith did acknowledge that he would be running a little bit behind coming in from McDaniel College. But we do expect him. Brandon is not here yet but we anticipate he will be here, so Bill Windley is the only one who has informed me that he would not be in attendance.

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There is one addition to the agenda, and we will be handling -- in the Estuarine and Marine Fisheries Update, an update on the pound net white paper request by Commissioner White. Also some action items that were unresolved in the November meeting -- there was a discussion about broken links on the DNR website regarding our pound net map. And the update that I have for you today, unfortunately, is that has not been resolved, and I don't have a timetable for it.

We have -- a webmaster was working on that project and we are currently without his services. He left us and we are hiring a new person, so I will try to update you and let you know the status of that. But right now that project was in process and has not been finished. They are incorporating that with our GIS mapping, and we are hoping to come up with a much better product than was originally available.

On the calendar coming up, Mid-Atlantic Fisheries
Management Council is meeting today through Thursday of this
week. There is a Black Bass Roundtable scheduled here at DNR
on February the 28th. And we have two outreach events coming
up in the next couple of weeks. One is the Pasadena sport
fish group's annual flea market up in Earleigh Heights, and
DNR will have a booth there again this year for both days.

And DNR will also be supporting MSSA's Annapolis Show. We will have a presence over there with some of our staff.

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And just a couple other announcements. One is sort of a reflective, a look back on somebody -- there is a loss in our community in recent days as I understand it. A captain out of Deale, John McCewan. Ed, I think you know John. One of the best blackdrum fishermen on the bay, but certainly known for his fishing abilities across the spectrum. So please keep John McCewan and his family in your thoughts and prayers.

On an up note we have another announcement. Is Eric Slokovich here? No Eric here. I was going to ask him for something. But we will maybe deal with that later if we have time in the meeting. So, Jim, at that point I think that takes care of all the announcements on our end. The meeting is yours, Mr. Chairman.

MR. GRACIE: Okay. First of all, I would like to apologize for the short notice in the meeting change. It turned out that an organization that I belong to had a constitutional amendment sponsored in the hearing on that day, and a number of members of this commission wanted to testify at it.

I talked to Tom O'Connell that day, and I thought

Marty was going to get in touch with me so you would have an

explanation that went out with his e-mail, but Marty's e-mail

came out before I even talked to him. So that is the reason

we canceled the meeting and rescheduled it. So I thought that

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was important enough. The constitutional amendment is one that will prohibit the diversion of Chesapeake Bay Trust Funds and Chesapeake Bay Restoration Funds to any purpose other than that for which they are collected.

So what it does is protect the flush fee and the 2010 trust fund from diversions. At any rate, hopefully you all will get a chance to support that. It is very important. So that is what happened. I am glad we still have good attendance here. We have an NRP report?

NRP Report

by Lt. Kelley Johnson, MD DNR NRP

LT. JOHNSON: Lt. Kelley Johnson, NRP. It was pretty self-explanatory this month. Since I didn't get any questions prior to the meeting I assume everything is self-explanatory. You can see our manpower has been really directed to the commercial fishery on the bay and Eastern Shore, and dozens and dozens of cases have been made since, you know, since this report came out.

On Friday, Lieutenant Kersey from the Eastern Shore did have an update for me that didn't make this, that five watermen on the Eastern Shore, Tangier Sound, got cited for oystering on a sanctuary. One of the waterman that was cited was cited within the last month so his dredge got seized. So that was a big case on Friday that they made. Outside of that, does anybody have any questions?

1	Questions and Answers
2	MR. LYNCH: Val Lynch. Kelley, on the Charles
3	County recovery of tags
4	LT. JOHNSON: Right.
5	MR. LYNCH: is that unusual or is that something
6	typical?
7	LT. JOHNSON: Well, that is the first time that I
8	have seen something like that in the briefing report, but I
9	would have to call down there because I have never worked
10	around that. I can find out if that is something that is
11	typical for them or if it was so unusual that they actually
12	put it in the briefing report. But I will find out for you.
13	MR. LYNCH: Just doing some quick math, that sounds
14	like about 800 tags per licensee.
15	LT. JOHNSON: Maybe Marty would have a is that a
16	typical return of tags for an office?
17	MR. GARY: I am not 100 percent sure, and Matt
18	Lawrence is right behind me.
19	MR. LAWRENCE: (Away from microphone) There is
20	always a significant return, so yes.
21	LT. JOHNSON: But I will call the lieutenant down
22	there and find directly if that is unusual for their office.
23	MR. LYNCH: Okay. And could you just if there
24	are that many returned, it poses a question why that many
25	issued.

MR. GARY: Matt, if you don't mind, maybe come up 2 3 and -- you can sit right here, Matt. First identify yourself. 4 MR. LAWRENCE: Matt Lawrence. Okay, we are required in regulation to issue the tags, so just because a gentleman, 5 a fisherman doesn't use them, that doesn't mean we can't send 6 them. We do have a program in place where we ask that the 8 fishermen who are not actively fishing request their tags when 9 they are going to fish, but we still are required by 10 regulation to send them. So that is why we send more tags than are used, and 11 12 there are a significant amount of tag returns at the end of 13 the year. 14 MR. LYNCH: And they are issued by name, correct? 15 MR. LAWRENCE: Yes, they are issued to the 16 individual fisherman. There is a sequence number on each 17 individual tag. That number, that sequence of numbers is assigned to that fisherman. 18 19 LT. JOHNSON: I think in the next couple months, our 20 manpower throughout the state has really, really, really 2.1 been -- it is emphasized now on the commercial fishery, so by 22 the next meeting, there is probably going to be quite a few 23 cases made, because that is where our priority is. 24 MR. GRACIE: Maybe everybody will follow the law 25 because you are doing such a good job.

MR. LAWRENCE: We are required to --

1	LT. JOHNSON: I wish it were more of us but yes?
2	MR. D. SMITH: Are you guys still working overtime
3	or is overtime
4	LT. JOHNSON: All overtime is preapproved but we do
5	have grants, certain grants, and yes, officers do work
6	overtime on the grants. If there is no grant money we do have
7	to scrutinize where the money is coming from, but with the
8	grants the guys are working it.
9	MR. D. SMITH: Are there grants right now?
10	LT. JOHNSON: I think there is an oyster grant, yes.
11	MR. GRACIE: Any other questions?
12	(No response)
13	MR. GRACIE: Thank you. Tom? You have the floor.
14	Fisheries Budget and Cost Recovery Analysis
15	by Tom O'Connell, MD DNR Fisheries Service
16	MR. O'CONNELL: All right. While Marty is pulling
17	up the presentation, this cost recovery issue has been an
18	issue for a long time probably, but it has become more of a
19	focused issue beginning last winter when we experienced the
20	significant poaching of striped bass and the amount of
21	additional resources the department had to put forth to ensure
22	that fishery was being managed properly.
23	With that, there were a lot of questions in regard
24	to who was paying for that, and as a result of that and my

interest to adopt a cost recovery principle, we did so and we

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have been working over the last year on this cost recovery analysis and wanted to bring that forward to the commission at this time.

(Slide)

So there is going to be -- I am going to cover three things in this presentation. The first issue is in regard to DNR's reporting requirements of Statute 4-745. It relates to our budget, and it has been an issue that has surfaced recently and I wanted to just go over that.

Secondly is the fisheries service budget, and lastly the results of our preliminary cost recovery analysis. And I think it would be good if we probably stop after each one of those sections and see if there are any questions from the commission.

(Slide)

So the first issue in regard to DNR's reporting requirements to the Sport Fishery Advisory Commission, the law does require the department to report annually the amounts collected and expended from the sport fish license fees. And also that the department shall solicit the advice and opinions of the Sport Fish Advisory Commission as we prepare our plans for expending these license fees.

(Slide)

As you have probably have seen my response to this issue recently, we have not been providing these annual

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reports, and it is something that we are going to begin addressing in 2012. Those of you who know me well know that I am a very transparent, very transparent in fisheries management issues, and this is something that I have been striving to get toward for a number of years now.

And this cost recovery analysis is a great first step so that we can begin providing you the level of information on our revenues and expenditures to be more transparent and to get your input in those decision-making processes. We have consulted with sport fish on annual work priorities, but more work is needed.

If you recall, the last two years, in March of each year, we did some priority-setting exercises, and we had taken that input from this commission and put them into our annual work plans. Obviously we probably need to spend more time on that, and we will begin doing that in 2012.

(Slide)

I think, you know, from this recent issue, you know, while, you know, it is a clear problem that we have to address, I think it is also an opportunity, and some things that it may be worth talking about today or perhaps the chair person or a subset of the commission would want to spend some time discussing this with us. As we go forward, and we take advantage of this opportunity, you know, what is the level of detail that the Sport Fish Advisory Commission would like to

see in these annual reports?

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Going back to a former director, I did find one copy of the presentation that was given to address this responsibility, and it was very general. It was basically this is how much money was collected. This is how much money we expended, and it was expended in these categories:

management, research, monitoring. Those types of things.

To ensure that we are providing you with the information you need to provide us input, what kind of information would you like? You know, my sense going forward to address this problem is by the July 2012 Sport Fish Advisory Commission, I will provide a report on the revenues and expenditures and how we plan to expend those in 2013.

Our budget -- it is large for one thing. The budget is very complex, complex because our budget is still aligned with an organization of fisheries from about a year ago, and there has been a significant reorganization from that time. That is one of the challenges as we try to account for the expenditure of this money.

We do have a reorganization with fisheries in the works right now. Hopefully that will be approved and that will give us the opportunity to begin realigning our budgets, and it will be easier for us to answer these questions as they come up in the future.

So with that, Mr. Chairman, if there are questions

regarding our reporting requirements --

Questions and Answers

MR. GRACIE: I have one for clarification. When we discussed priorities, it started -- as I recall, the commission said why aren't you doing this? And I think the fisheries service response was, well, is this more important than that? And we all had a tough time making those decisions without having an overview of what you are doing and what it costs.

My problem is simply that I can't figure out what the budget is telling me based on the official budget. And I thought that should be set up on a, I will call a programmatic basis. In other words, how much money are you spending for these programs, and where is it coming from? Just changing your budget to match the organizational structure may not be enough.

So I would certainly -- I will reiterate what I told you. I would certainly like to have a look at what you are doing before you finalize it and spring it on us in July and we say, oh my God, that doesn't help us. Then we will have lost months.

And if there is anyone on the commission that would like to work with me on that, to be a small committee, I will be happy to accept volunteers to work with me on that, but that is my input for that. I think it is very important. The

1 budget we have now, I can't figure out where we are spending 2 and what money we have got. MR. O'CONNELL: I think that is a great idea. 3 mean, we need to break it down to the program level, and when 4 issues come up like the tidal black crappie FMP --5 6 MR. GRACIE: Exactly. MR. O'CONNELL: -- you know, in order to do that, 8 one needs to be dropped to do that. So I would be very 9 interested in working with Jim and a subset of the commission to try to outline that so we can provide that information 10 going forward. 11 12 If you are not sure you want to do that MR. GRACIE: 13 now, just get to me some time after the meeting. Are there 14 any other questions on what Tom has presented? 15 (No response) 16 MR. GRACIE: Any other commissioners have a 17 question? Okay. 18 (Slide) 19 MR. O'CONNELL: So the next part of the presentation 20 is an overview of the budget. 2.1 (Slide) 22 This is a presentation I gave the fisheries service 23 staff last month so I recycled it for today. Just in overall, the fisheries service budget is about \$30 million, and it is 24 2.5 broken into these four major fund categories: general fund,

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special, federal and reimbursable. And the reimbursable funds are entirely from the Maryland Port Authority for oysters and a little bit of hatchery work.

Just some general trends you can pick up on, the general funds, you can see, from 2009 to 2012, has been relatively stable of about \$5 million. The increase in 2012 is partially related to the transfer of the Department of Agriculture Seafood Marketing/Aquaculture Programs to the department. But in general it has been relatively stable.

If any of you have taken a look at the FY13 proposal, you will see our general funds have dropped, and I will go into that in a little bit more detail on the next slide. Special funds, you can see that the special funds have increased. Federal funds have increased significantly. That is largely due to the federal Blue Crab Fishery Disaster Grant, which, you know, is pretty much -- is being exhausted here in the next year.

And then the reimbursable funds have been relatively stable of about \$1.6 million. That has increased to \$2 million for the oyster project. So that gives you a general sense on how our budget has fared in the last six years.

(Slide)

In regard to our current fiscal situation, as the department has experienced significant general fund cuts over the last several years, there has been a strong commitment to

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buffer those cuts to fishery service. And while you have seen our general funds have been relatively stable the last five years, they have begun to drop in 2013.

That is largely because the department has basically run its course, and other units which have lost significant amounts of general funds, there is just no more to be cut. So we are finally beginning to be impacted by this recession that we are in.

We have been fortunate that we have had a surplus of special funds for a number of years, and we have been able to utilize those special funds to continue important programs that are -- for fisheries. Some of the water-quality monitoring programs, Maryland Biological Stream Survey, Natural Resources Police -- we have been able to continue those services utilizing our special fund reserves.

Unfortunately the special fund reserves -- not only in fisheries service but departmental-wide -- will be exhausted in 2013. And beginning in 2014, fisheries service alone is facing a \$3.2 million budget deficit. That \$3.2 million deficit is based upon us getting the federal grants that we are currently getting.

And as I am sure all of you are aware, the federal government is beginning to experience the problems the state governments have experienced the last several years so that \$3.2 million budget deficit may be a minimum. And that led

1	the department to looking at this cost recovery analysis to
2	assess the justification for increasing fishing license fees.
3	(Slide)
4	I am going to begin going into the preliminary cost
5	recovery analysis. The motivation for the cost recovery
6	analysis was three-fold: One is that fishery service
7	committed to this cost recovery principle in 2011. We
8	experienced this cost recovery principle when several of my
9	senior managers went out to British Columbia a few years ago.
10	It was a common principle out there that fisheries paid for
11	the services that were being provided to them.
12	We were really intrigued by that. It was something
13	that we had been talking internally about, and we formally
14	made a commitment to that in 2011. Accountability: Obviously
15	when you make a commitment to cost recovery, you need to begin
16	evaluating what cost recovery level is being achieved within
17	each management sector. And like I said before, this was
18	largely focused on striped bass initially, but our cost
19	recovery analysis covers all the fisheries in Maryland.
20	And lastly, when we realized the budget deficit
21	problem that we were facing, it was also useful in looking at
22	how we were going to address that deficit going forward.
23	(Slide)
24	So one thing I wanted to take an opportunity during
25	this presentation, because it relates to this issue, is the

scrutiny that the department has been under in regard to what actions, or lack of action, the department has taken in regard to the commercial striped bass fishery.

And just to review the history of these discussions, one, following the poaching events from last winter, gill net fishery, fishery service and NRP spent a lot of time conducting a comprehensive review of harvest accountability, enforceability and cost analysis for the commercial striped bass fishery. That then followed with a proposal during our scoping process on what reforms we were going to make for the commercial striped bass fishery.

If you go back to the July 17th meeting of this commission, you will see on slides 3,7 and 11 how the department had planned to go forward with this cost recovery. On August 25th, there was a Sport Fish Advisory conference call that was called following this July meeting for which I was not able to attend. And the reason that meeting was called, there were a couple of issues.

One is that there was, at the July meeting the issue about utilizing the federal sport fish excise tax on commercial striped bass tags was brought up, and during this conference call I clarified that was a fact and that I had put a stop to that, and we were leaning toward using general funds until commercial special funds could cover that cost.

Another issue that came up was the cost and funding

1	source for the striped bass sustainable certification process.
2	During the July Sport Fish Advisory Commission meeting,
3	questions were asked, and Steve Early responded that the cost
4	was about \$130,000, and the funding source was the fishery's
5	research and development fund.
6	And that was followed by a question: Does the
7	fishery's research and development fund include recreational
8	dollars? And the answer was yes. That was then taken that we
9	were using sport fish dollars to cover the cost of the striped
10	bass sustainable certification process.
11	That was not the case, and I clarified that on the
12	conference call that while the commercial and recreational
13	title and license fees come into the fishery's research and
14	development fund, we were looking toward the commercial
15	dollars in that account to cover the cost of the striped bass
16	certification process, with any remaining balances being used
17	by general funds.
18	So that was the purpose of the conference call. I
19	know that there are still some of these questions that are out
20	there on some of the forums, and I wanted to clarify that.
21	Mr. Chairman, you have got a question over here.
22	MR. GRACIE: Oh, I am sorry. Brandon?
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Questions and Answers

MR. WHITE: So can we see -- where can we see that budget line item, how the money comes into that fishery fund and how you guys allocate it because while you are saying that, we have never seen a paper to my knowledge that says here is how much is in there, here is how much is the commercial portion, and how the pie is divided up.

So without seeing that, you have to understand that there is some skepticism out there of exactly what is going on.

MR. O'CONNELL: I agree with that, and one of the difficulties with that fishery's research and development fund, the license fees from both recreational and commercial dollars go into that one fund account. And the only thing that we can show is that we know how much money comes in from the commercial side. We know how much money comes in from the recreational side.

And through this cost recovery analysis, we are demonstrating how much, you know, what that commercial special fund is being used for, and if there are additional management costs for the commercial fishery, how we are paying for that. That is going to be clarified through this cost recovery analysis.

At this point in time, you know, I can tell you that we are not utilizing the commercial dollars to pay for that

_	certification process. And if there is not enough money in
2	there, we are utilizing the general funds.
3	MR. WHITE: And we are going to see a line item
4	version of this so that we can see that? I mean
5	MR. O'CONNELL: What the line item in the budget is
6	going to say special funds, fishery's research and
7	development fund. The question we are going to be looking at
8	is where do those commercial special fund dollar get used?
9	And it is going to include that striped bass certification
10	project.
11	MR. GRACIE: Brandon, aren't you asking for where
12	is that documented? Where can we see the documentation for
13	that? That is the question.
14	MR. O'CONNELL: And what I am answering is that the
15	line item will not give you that level of specificity because
16	the fishery's research and development fund is not separated
17	by recreational and commercial dollars.
18	MR. WHITE: But we can know how much recreational
19	money comes in there and how much
20	MR. O'CONNELL: Yes.
21	MR. WHITE: commercial money goes in there and
22	what is spent from the recreational and what is and then
23	the discussion will be, if they are using general funds and
24	going to that. So that is what level we will see.
25	MR. O'CONNELL: As we go through this cost recovery

analysis today, you will see that, you know, based upon this 1 2 preliminary analysis, it does not appear that we need to use recreational dollars to cover commercial costs. But we do have 3 to use a disproportionate amount of general funds to cover 4 those costs. 5 MR. GRACIE: In other words, this cost recovery 6 analysis is going to present the basis for those conclusions? 8 MR. O'CONNELL: Yes. 9 MR. GRACIE: Okay. 10 MR. O'CONNELL: So then just following this timeline, in September through November, the department 11 12 proposed these striped bass reform measures. There was a -- two five-hour open house public meetings, one on the 13 14 Eastern Shore and one on the Western Shore in early October. 15 And if you look at the material that was presented during 16 those open houses, there were several slides that focused on 17 this cost recovery issue. It was also, as our normal, formal regulatory 18 19 process, online resources and a 30-day public comment period, 20 and during the discussion with Sport Fish, of which MSSA has 2.1 two seats, did not suggest an alternative approach that was 22 proposed, than what was proposed. Got another question here.

MR. GRACIE: Dave?

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D. SMITH: My question, I think you are missing -- parts of this slide is my name or whatever you want to use

here, MSSA at the open houses, I talked to three employees of DNR. I signed in stating alternative approaches to this. So I don't know if that was omitted on purpose or just an oversight. Just clarifying.

MR. O'CONNELL: Yes, it is correct that MSSA did submit comments during the public scoping process opposing the reopening of the gill net fishery. The focus here is that the Sport Fish Advisory Commission, of which MSSA has two seats, did not suggest an alternative approach in what the department proposed.

Those regulations that were proposed were adopted on November 28th. Dave and I had a lunch meeting on November 29th, at which I gave him all this information and in greater detail than I had been doing publicly. December 2011, the regulations became effective, and we began to also implement some of the administrative changes, which included the striped bass 5 percent holdback for the commercial fishery.

We continued to closely monitor the fishery, and as you can see from Natural Resources Police Report, compliance has improved this year. And going forward, we have, we are -- hopefully in the next day or two you will see legislation the department is pursuing to begin to address this cost recovery issue.

And that was, you know, consistent throughout this timeframe, the department was going to be pursuing license fee

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increases and/or the ability to recover costs associated with tags and hailing services. So despite that information, there was a statement put out by MSSA to its members on December 6th, I believe, and, you know, I just wanted to reiterate some important facts because that information was pretty widely distributed.

The first, we were criticized that we didn't have a comprehensive plan, and we did have that. We had multiple discussions with the public, with our commissions and personally with Dave Smith on that.

Secondly is that -- the question is do we have the funds to cover the commercial management and enforcement costs? We have stated before and again tonight that we do have the funds to cover those costs. It is being heavily relied up general funds, and that is an issue we are trying to address because that is not our long-term solution to address these cost issues.

You know, just to reiterate that the department and the governor have acted swiftly to address problems associated with our commercial striped bass fishery. Last year we did close the fishery when we learned of these problems, and we only reopened it when we were confident that we could address the accountability and enforceability issues and not exceed the quota for that fishery.

There was a reference in regard to ASMFC with

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utilizing this poaching information as a basis for their draft addendum 3 to cut back harvest not only on the Chesapeake Bay but also along the entire Atlantic coast. If you go back and review the draft addendum, it was not one statement in the draft addendum that pertains to poaching in the Chesapeake Bay as a basis for that action.

There has been a concern expressed by ASMFC in regard to poaching in the Chesapeake Bay. The department has been very forthright to the commission, and the commission has received that very positively. And lastly, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission has been looking at Maryland as a model for other states as they begin to address these striped bass commercial poaching activities.

Lastly there was a statement that the egregious poaching of commercial striped bass has continued, but we are not aware of any egregious violations of the magnitude that occurred the previous year. So with that, I haven't received a response from Dave, but I have been really interested as to what was the purpose of that membership letter and the statements that were made, and perhaps we will get that information today. So that is the end of this section.

MR. GRACIE: Brandon?

MR. WHITE: Well, two things. First, in regard to how the new program was -- the new regulations or whatever that package is for the commercials. I was -- so I can only

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speak from my own experience on the commission. I was aware that we talked about it. I was aware of the open houses because I attended them -- or one of them, on the Eastern Shore.

But I was never aware that after -- my understanding was that after those open houses that you were then going to take all that feedback, come up with a plan and then I assume come back to the commission with an idea of what was going to go on based on all the feedback.

But I never saw, unless I missed it, the department coming back to the commission with all the feedback that was gathered in all of the open houses, and all of the ideas and revisions that may have happened and said, here is what we are going to do and we are moving forward with it. Is that -- did that happen?

MR. O'CONNELL: No. So again going just back to process, that wasn't -- so we did public scoping in July and August. We came to the Sport Fish Advisory Commission, we went to the Tidal Fish Striped Bass Workgroup. That was where we were collecting the input to determine how to proceed. And I guess it was September the formal regulatory package was submitted.

MR. WHITE: Right. So there is the gap. The gap is that I think the expectation was that you would collect the data and come back to the commissions and say here is what we

1 collected. What do you think so that we can provide further feedback on the aggregation of feedback that you collected 2 3 that we couldn't. And that didn't happen. Fair? MR. O'CONNELL: The opportunity for the Sport Fish 4 Advisory Commission to provide that input was during the July 5 17th meeting. That was part of the public scoping. When we 6 submitted the formal regulation and went to the open houses, 8 that is just the formal comment period. We don't ever come 9 back to the commission with that public input during that 10 comment period. We have gotten the Sport Fish Advisory Commission 11 12 during the scoping process. Sometimes we get commission input during the formal public comment period of the proposal. But 13 14 it is not common practice that we come back to commission 15 after we receive comments during the formal regulatory --16 MR. WHITE: With a plan that you devised to ask our 17 opinion on it? MR. O'CONNELL: The plan was what we presented in 18 19 July, and that is what the department ended up proposing --20 MR. WHITE: So you made no amendments to that --2.1 MR. O'CONNELL: No. 22 MR. WHITE: -- based on the public comments out of 23 two scoping meetings. 24 MR. O'CONNELL: I would have to go back for sure but 2.5 the basis of what we presented in July was what was submitted.

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MR. WHITE: Okay, if that is how it goes forward, then that is fine, if that is all understood but that wasn't understood by me, and maybe that is my own fault and I will take responsibility for that.

The other part that -- just so I can address it -- was the, in that whole exchange between you guys -- I say you guys, DNR and MSSA -- was when I read the letter, it was that ASMFC took into consideration the poaching that went on in Maryland. And that influenced all the decisions. Not that it was the very basis of it. I mean, I think that is technically probably correct based on what I have read in the accounts of it.

But I took it as the spirit that ASMFC does take into account the large poaching, and the problems that we have here in Maryland, and it was only evidenced, and that was confirmed by me, when I read the release that they released last week that that whole, I don't know what they call it, committee or task force is what they call it, I believe, mentioned Maryland several times in the Chesapeake Bay.

So it is very clear at the ASMFC level that the poaching that happens in Maryland, they are aware of. It was mentioned in two major newsletters in the northeast of recreational groups recently -- the Jersey Coast Anglers Association, and I believe the Rhode Island, or whatever they call themselves, RI whatever.

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So technically maybe that was, maybe that is what you guys are debating. But from an outsider looking in, I was just looking at it as, is that the ASMFC takes into account the things that happen here, and the department's response was that is not as important. And when I read that, and I think other people did as well, they said how could the department really be saying such a thing when we know that they take that into account?

We have discussed that in this commission meeting on various accounts, and then they come out with a press release that says it, that has Maryland and Virginia basically -- the finger pointed right at us? So I am giving you an outsider's perspective because I wasn't in your meetings and I don't know all the intricacies of what goes on in those discussions.

But from an outsider's perspective, I think that is what the perception was, and I think I expressed that to you and someone else in the department because if you are in the know, that is all great. But if you are not in the know, like some people, it appears that the department is saying it is not important, and that may not have been your intent but that is what has been communicated.

MR. GRACIE: Do you want to respond?

MR. O'CONNELL: Yes. You are absolutely correct that Maryland is under the spotlight, under scrutiny with ASMFC, and they look at what is going on here very carefully.

And we are very sensitive to that, as you heard Captain

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O'Brien talk about many times. 2 What I am saying is that the reason for draft 3 Addendum III, for going forward, was not because of the 4 5 poaching in the Chesapeake Bay, and nowhere in the document 6 can you --7 MR. WHITE: Fair. I wouldn't -- I am not saying 8 that that wasn't. I am saying that that is all great, because 9 that was your, the department and MSSA's issue. But from a 10 public relations standpoint, if you don't understand that and you are not in the know, it looks very different. So I can 11 12 only express that from hearing the feedback and reading it myself that that is how it came across. 13 14 You guys can hammer out your technical was that the 15 basis. To me, I don't really -- I don't know if that matters. 16 What matters is the -- the overall importance of the issue is 17 that poaching here has an effect on what the ASMFC thinks of 18 us. 19 MR. O'CONNELL: That is true. 20 MR. GRACIE: Dave and then Ed O'Brien. 2.1 MR. D. SMITH: Well, I don't think we need to waste 22 anymore -- people's time on this. MSSA and the department 23 disagree, and that is okay. We still believe we don't have a 24 comprehensive plan. 2.5 MR. GRACIE: Ed?

1	MR. D. SMITH: I am not done. I mean, I could go
2	through here and pick this whole thing apart, but I am not
3	going to. There are still problems. Cost recovery is still
4	not being met. Nowhere in that document or in my letter did I
5	even touch on Addendum III. I just said what Brandon said,
6	that ASMFC is looking at us like we don't have control over
7	our fisheries, gill net fishery specifically.
8	We took a stance that the DNR does not have a
9	comprehensive plan, and you are right, Tom, there hasn't been
. 0	egregious poaching problems since, but there will be, and
.1	there has been with the pound net. I will leave it at that.
.2	I don't think anybody else wants to hear me and DNR go at it.
.3	That is where I am.
4	MR. GRACIE: Ed O'Brien?
.5	MR. O'BRIEN: Well, Dave, maybe you and I can go at
. 6	it. First of all, it has been disappointing to me that you
.7	don't attend these ASMFC striped bass meetings representing
. 8	your people.
9	MR. D. SMITH: Time out, really quick. Ed, do you
20	think it is appropriate that we do this after the meeting?
21	MR. O'BRIEN: No, I think it is appropriate right
22	here and now and reflects to Brandon's conversation.
23	MR. D. SMITH: By all means then.
24	MR. O'BRIEN: Well, thank you very much. First of
25	all, if you would have been at the ASMFC meeting, the last

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one, there is no question that the poaching thing caused a lot of grief at ASMFC, and me being an advisor and actually initiating a lot of the discussions about ASMFC losing credibility because they weren't attacking such things as poaching and things that were happening before that, particularly off the coast of Virginia.

This last meeting, and actually the meeting at Boston too, in which you weren't represented, the tone changed toward Maryland. It really did. And the tone said, hey, you all are doing it, you know, in cooperation with federal government. You know, your arrests are being made. People are being cited. They put a list up on the -- you know, just who had been fined, by name. How much they had been fined and what their violations were.

At the last meeting, the executive director of ASMFC, he came out and said, and addressed the whole group, all the commissioners, and said, you know, we have been harping on the bay, we have been harping on Maryland. And obviously we have got a lot to do there.

He said but for the grace of God, all of you people up and down the coast could have been under the same scrutiny, and I am sure that things would have come to light. And that was a very accurate statement. So as I said, the tone toward Maryland I think has shifted based upon the arrests that we have made and ongoing investigations that -- somebody from the

Τ.	0.5. Accorney deneral 5 office came and addressed as co what
2	was going on there.
3	So Brandon, you know, again, you aren't able to make
4	these meetings either.
5	MR. GARY: Brandon, Brandon, hold on for a second.
6	Just to reiterate for everybody, please wait for the chairman
7	to acknowledge you. We don't want to run into the same
8	problem we did with the November transcript.
9	MR. GRACIE: I will let you know when you have the
10	floor, Brandon.
11	MR. O'BRIEN: So that is my comment on that detail.
12	I am sure we will have other things we are going to discuss.
13	MR. GRACIE: Did you want to make a comment,
14	Brandon?
15	MR. WHITE: I would.
16	MR. GRACIE: Go ahead.
17	MR. WHITE: I am not arguing with you, Ed. I never
18	in my comments said that they didn't shift, or they maybe
19	the opinion. My point is that our poaching in Maryland has a
20	great influence at the ASMFC level. If they have changed
21	their opinion of us, I think that is great. However, we were
22	mentioned, if I recall, maybe four times in that press
23	release, and the Chesapeake Bay possibly three. Don't quote
24	me, but I read it several times.
2.5	My point is that the poaching in Maryland has an

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influence, and they are watching us. Maybe they are congratulating us on the great job we are doing because we are turning things around, but they are still looking at us, and what happens here still influences what happens there. So I don't think you and I disagree. I think you have actually validated what I said, which is that in fact there is a lot of discussion about Maryland most of the time.

MR. GRACIE: Greq?

MR. JETTON: I would have liked to kind of address back to Tom a little bit here about what we got about a comprehensive plan here. And coming from the town I come from and the background I come from, I can assure you that the changes you have made in the fishery so far, just the gill net fishery, have had an adverse affect on people trying to poach.

You can see it. I take a lot of grief for it, but it is a good thing. The changes you have made at check-in stations, the changes you have made on the way nets are marked, the way you go in and out of the harbor, have adversely affected the way these guys are fishing, and they are watching themselves, and it has had an effect.

If you are not in the trenches to see this, because nobody has gotten caught, nobody has got in trouble, maybe you don't think anything has been done, but it has, and I think that it shows on itself.

Cost recovery in our commercial fisherman industry

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is very complicated, and I can't imagine that we are going to settle that in a 30-day or 90-day time period because of the way TFLs are and commercial licenses are, we don't separate how much gill net fishery is, how much pound net, how much clam and how much crabbing costs.

There is no way we are going to get that all in one little short shot here, and I think you are doing a great job, and it shows. I believe it does.

MR. GRACIE: Anything else?

MR. O'CONNELL: Can I comment on that?

MR. GRACIE: Sure.

MR. O'CONNELL: Thanks, Greg. One point that I didn't cover and I just want to use that as an opportunity is, you know, while we have been very prescriptive in the commercial reform measures, in regard to cost recovery, it has been rather general. The department plans to address this issue like with your license fee increases or recovery of tag costs, handling services. And I know that there has been a lot of interest to see what the plan of that is.

And, you know, when we had that conference call in August, you know, I asked for the commission's patience in dealing with that level of detail because we were pursuing a bill that we were not in a position to comment on or provide any details until we had approval from the state house, and we didn't get that approval until early January.

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I can tell you that there was a lot of work with our
economists outlining the specific license fee changes that it
would take to address this cost recovery issue, and it is
significant, and is one of the reasons why the administration,
the department thought it would be best to go through do a
summer study on it. But, you know, I can understand the
desire for greater detail on the cost recovery plan but we
were not in a position to provide that at that time.

MR. GOLDSBOROUGH: Yes, I have two comments if I may. First off, on ASMFC, I feel like I ought to weigh in a little bit since I am the citizen representative from Maryland, Governor's appointee as they call them, and I have been present for all of the deliberations on striped bass, both the addendum that was considered and not proceeded with last fall and all the enforcement stuff.

Bill Goldsborough, you had a comment?

MR. GRACIE:

And I can tell you that the -- all the discussions about the addendum, both whether to initiate something in the first place and then in the end the decision to not go forward with any cutbacks, were not driven at all by enforcement issues in Maryland. Maybe that was on somebody's mind, but nobody said anything about it. So that is point one.

Second, on enforcement discussions at ASMFC, we did hear from this task force led by the Justice Department. It was on the November agenda, and then we actually got the full

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report just last week because of time constraints in November.

They view Maryland in a very positive light with respect to commercial enforcement.

I think -- of course, initially, they wanted to look into it, but once they looked into it, I think they are taking the view, on one very superficial level, that when you bring cases, obviously it doesn't just mean that there are violations, but it also means that there is effective enforcement going on because you are bringing cases.

But they looked at all the changes that had been put in place as well since those cases were brought, and they are holding up Maryland as a model, as Tom said. That is accurate. They are holding up Maryland as a model for what it is doing on its commercial fisheries enforcement.

The second thing I wanted to comment on is -- was some of the earlier discussion. First, just a personal comment that the four principles that the department has adopted now that includes cost recovery -- enforceability, sustainability, and accountability -- as a personal comment, as far as I am concerned, it is an astounding development that we all ought to feel really good about.

I don't know any other state that is holding themselves to those kinds of standards. A lot of it did come about because of what a lot of people in this room did on the Fisheries Management Task Force a few years ago. That is

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where that -- from whence that grew.

But what we have got right now, this administration is taking those things seriously and applying them. It is not something that is going to change the whole climate, the whole culture, overnight. It is going to take time to work out some of this stuff, but I am just thrilled, and having seen half a dozen other fishery directors and administrations over the last three decades working on fisheries, this is a renaissance.

I mean, not to overstate it, but just for effect.

It is unbelievable to me. I also want to just relate one recent story. Earlier today actually, the Maryland

Sportsmen's Foundation, on whose board I sit and some others around this table sit, had a board meeting this morning.

And while we didn't have enough time for this discussion, we got a sense of the group, and this was about the criticism that has been taking place online about the pace of achieving these principles, in particular the cost recovery. And I haven't seen it. I saw the initial thing that Ken Hastings did, but I understand that there were some comments as far as calling for Tom to resign as fisheries director.

It just blows my mind that somebody would come to that conclusion given the extraordinary effort that is being taken place to adopt and put those principles in place. And

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so the sportsmen's foundation board had this discussion, and I am quite sure he is going to come out and fully support the fisheries service and the department for all that work.

And I can say that pretty confidently given that they did write a letter to the governor just last month in connection with the related issues that the MSSA letter had brought up. So I just wanted to share those thoughts with you guys.

MR. GRACIE: Sikorski, then you.

MR. SIKORSKI: Bill and Greg make some great points. In my short time in fisheries management, I have found it -- I have always been a critic of, I guess, bureaucratic systems in a way personally. I am a relatively young man, and it has been very eye-opening to become part of this process.

And it has caused me to gain a great amount of patience in dealing with groups you don't agree with necessarily all the time, and try to form an ability to, regardless of whether you -- I agree or disagree with somebody -- to always treat them with respect on a personal level and understand that maybe we may not agree, but we all need to work together in order to achieve something better than what we started with.

And I think we have an amazing opportunity in the state of Maryland right now as recreational anglers to achieve something better than what we have started with, and every

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time we, any groups, fight each other in a less than respectful fashion, whether it be an organization versus the department or an organization amongst each other, it sets us back as recreational fishermen. It hurts us as recreational fishermen.

Not to say that there aren't things that we wish we could do better and quicker and more efficiently, but when we fight each other in a public light, it does nothing but hurt all of us. We all get tarnished, and we have an opportunity here that is amazing. I mean, I know, just as a Maryland citizen, citizen of Maryland my entire life, I have always been utterly just disgusted at some of the things that have gone on in the fisheries side of things.

And for the first time I can be optimistic, maybe because I am on the inside in a way and I am a little closer related to what really goes on. I have met some of the people who make these decisions and I have faith in them.

But, you know, it is easy to be optimistic from the inside, and we all need to work hard on positively affecting the public image of this fishery system because we are a part of it, like it or not, and it is a system that needs to exist to manage our fisheries.

I don't expect us all to agree, but I expect us all to kind of rise to a level of respect that the system deserves because we are all expected to represent groups, and we should

all do it in a respectful manner because I don't think anybody

here ever should really -- has malintent in the way they

operate.

And we all probably share a pretty positive goal and we want to do better things for the fisheries. So if we do so in a respectful manner, I think we will all be better off in the future and leave something better than what we started with.

MR. GRACIE: You get the next to the last word.

(No response)

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MR. GRACIE: I just want to say one other thing on behalf of the commission, and I haven't heard -- you mentioned that today, Tom. If you are able to achieve the cost recovery with general funds, that doesn't necessarily assure us that recreational fishing isn't subsidizing this effort. So I think what you need to show us, if you do it that way, is that there has been no decrease in general funds for recreational fishery as a result of that.

That is part of my desire to have the budget clarified. Brandon?

MR. WHITE: Can I follow up on that, because I think it is a great point, Jim, and when, Tom, you say that the department says that some of the money for the certification of the commercial fishery isn't rec funds, I could make a really good argument that moving money around in an accounting

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line item does exactly what Jim just highlighted, is that for you to say, or whomever -- not you, I see, Tom. You are delivering the message.

But for the department to say it is not commercial money. We are now using general funds. I would argue that those general funds are potentially recreational funds because now it is disproportional. And I know you are working on that. And I know that I am critical. And I know that I am hard, and I think it is great that we have made all this progress.

But we are -- we still have a way to go, and I am a driving person so I am not going to let up ever because I want to be great, not good. And if we are ahead, I want to stay ahead and be far ahead. But it is a really weak argument to say that the general funds -- we are now using general funds and they are not rec funds because anyone could make a really good argument that those are rec funds. So I think that just to highlight what Jim says, I think it is really important.

MR. GRACIE: That, by the way, is not the test that I put forward. I said show us that there is no decrease in general funds for recreational fisheries.

MR. WHITE: I wasn't making a test, I was tying it back to a point that I made earlier, which was an example.

MR. GRACIE: If you recall, Brandon, when we had the first small conference call before the whole commission was

1 involved -- you and Tom and I -- in July before the conference call with the whole commission to get your question answered. 2 I raised that point then, and I am still raising it. MR. WHITE: And I am acknowledging that. I am 4 5 agreeing with you. And I was just using this specific example. That example could be used in a plethora of 6 instances. 8 MR. GRACIE: In case everybody doesn't know it, there was a brief conference call before the commission call 9 after Tom had done the analysis and came back and said the 10 answer to Brandon's question was, which was raised at a 11 12 previous commission meeting, was that, yes, recreational 13 fishing funds were being used for tags. And he discovered 14 that and said it is not going to happen anymore. 15 After we had that conversation and Tom wanted to put 16 forth his plan, I said I would like to involve the whole 17 commission in a conference call for that. Just so you know how that evolved. 18 19 MR. O'CONNELL: Move forward? 20 MR. GRACIE: Yes, thank you. Move on. 2.1 (Slide) 22 MR. O'CONNELL: All right, so the last part of the 23 presentation is getting into the results of the cost recovery 24 so, you know, the question is, you know, how is cost recovery 2.5 defined? And for this exercise, what we defined it as was it

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was the amount of nongeneral funds needed to cover the operating costs for each management sector.

Now we examined this at two levels. The first level was looking at just the user fees that are collected within the sector, and secondly, the user fees in other nongeneral funds within each sector.

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So these are the different funding sources, so when you look at the source of the user fees, for recreational fishermen, it is the state license and there is a federal excise tax on sport fishing equipment, whose money gets collected and it gets apportioned to the states.

For commercial fishermen, it is just the state licenses and surcharges, and for aquaculture it is state permits. When we talk about cost recovery based upon user fees, that is what we are referring to. When we look at cost recovery for all nongeneral funds, it is those user fees and federal funds that we get on a recurrent basis and reimbursable funds from the Maryland Department of Transportation.

(Slide)

So how we conducted this preliminary cost recovery analysis in -- remember that we had a limited amount of time to complete this analysis because we were using as a basis to calculate potential fees for the commercial license bill. So

what we did was we went through all the fisheries service employees and we allocated the time based upon recreational, commercial and aquaculture management sectors.

We then looked at those percentages and allocated that across the operating funds -- I am sorry. Let me back track. So we did that. The second thing we did was we allocated the special funds, the federal funds and the reimbursable funds to each of the management sectors.

So for commercial fishing, we collect about \$1.6 million of special funds. That was credited to the commercial side. Federal funds -- if it was a federal fund specific to commercial fishing, it was credited toward that. Federal funds in regard to the sport fish excise tax, that was credited according to the tidal and nontidal recreational fisheries.

And then the end result was the preliminary percentage of cost recovery and how the general funds would need to be allocated to cover the management costs for each of those management sectors.

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So some important points: I wanted to stress very clearly this is a preliminary cost recovery analysis. We are initiating a more comprehensive analysis that will be going through our operating budget on a line by line item. And we are also needing to look at funds that are provided to other

units.

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Fisheries service provides funds to licensing. We need to get information from them to determine how their work with those funds is used toward recreational/commercial fishing so we can allocate those funds accordingly. And the cost recovery numbers will change, but we don't expect the conclusions will.

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So here is a draft that tries to capture the results. You can see the three management categories: recreational, commercial and aquaculture. And from this you can get a sense of what -- the light blue is what our cost to manage those fisheries is. And the dark blue is the nongeneral fund revenues that go toward paying for those costs.

So if you look at cost recovery based upon all nongeneral funds, that first row there. That is the user fees, that is the federal dollars, and it is the reimbursable dollars. You would see that the recreational fishermen are achieving a very high level of cost recovery, 93 percent.

Commercial, 43 percent; and aquaculture, 22 percent.

If you look at cost recovery just based upon the user fees, you can see that the recreational fishery remains at an extremely high level. The commercial fishery drops to 20 percent. That is because there are a lot of federal grants

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that come in to support the commercial fishery's management.

And aquaculture also drops significantly, again because of federal grants.

I think the focus of these results are with the bottom line. Based upon this analysis, it shows us that only 15 percent of our general funds are needed to cover the costs of recreational management, 66 percent of the general funds go toward commercial management, and 19 percent for aquaculture. In regard to aquaculture, you know, we see this as a fledging industry, an industry that needs to have some governmental support to get it going.

We expect that cost recovery will be low initially, but over time as these industries develop, they too need to be achieving a higher level of cost recovery.

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So again just some summary points just to reiterate. Again it is a preliminary cost recovery. Based upon this analysis, recreational user fees are not needed to cover the management costs of the commercial fishery. This gets back to the question about the striped bass sustainable certification process. If that recreational cost recovery level is above 100 percent, that raises, that would raise some red flags that recreational dollars are going toward commercial management.

And that is something that we are going to pay very close attention to as we do this more comprehensive analysis

because it already is at a very high level. Commercial sector, 20 percent cost recovery if you just look at user fees. 43 percent if you look at all nongeneral funds. And I don't have to repeat there, but you can see how the general funds need to be allocated.

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And just in closing, the bill that the departmental is moving forward, as I mentioned earlier, we were hopeful that it might be possible to have a comprehensive commercial license fee bill, but the decision was made not to do that initially.

But instead to have a bill that would provide the department with the authority to bill commercial fishermen for the use of tags and handling services by regulation, and to conduct a summer study with the affected parties on this cost recovery issue and provide a report with recommendations by October 1, 2012. And that report would outline the basis for legislation in 2013.

There is also some additional accountability, efficiency measures, that pertain to the commercial fishery, for which there is a handout on. So that bill should be filed this week. I know that there was another bill that was filed I think today that pertains to cost recovery.

And, you know, as Brandon echoed and others, you know, there is a problem. You know, there is a good argument

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that general funds should be used more equitably among the management sectors. And here is an opportunity with two bills for recreational fishermen and the general public to weigh in on that. So I encourage you to do so if you feel strongly about it. And with that, any questions or comments? Questions and Answers MR. GRACIE: I will open it to questions, but I have one right off the bat. You had the distribution of general fund revenue for fiscal year 2012. I assume that is after you put a stop to buying tags with recreational fisheries money. So in order to know that we haven't lost general fund revenue, you need to compare it to fiscal year 2011 also. Any other questions or comments? Dave? MR. SIKORSKI: I sent an e-mail this morning with a note from Trent Zivkovich, CCA's government relations chair, that discusses House Bill 1173, which I believe is the other bill Tom may have just mentioned entered by Delegate Gilchrist. It is in your packet. Everybody can read it. MR. GRACIE: Gilchrist and Holmes? MR. SIKORSKI: Yes, Gilchrist and Holmes, pardon me. If you have any questions, you can discuss them with myself or Trent or anyone in CCA leadership, and would hope you would look into that bill and possibly support it. MR. GRACIE: Herb Smith?

MR. SMITH: Tom, what would be your goal for

commercial cost recovery, just percentile range?

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MR. O'CONNELL: Well, you know, there are a couple different ways, but the one way would be that -- I think it is arguable that general funds could be allocated evenly across recreational, commercial and aquaculture. That is one argument for the use of general funds. And if you do that, we have enough general funds to achieve about 30 percent of our management costs.

So therefore the cost recovery level across each sector should be 70 percent. That is kind of how we are looking at it. We look at what general funds we have. If you divide them equally, the sectors need to achieve the balance.

Now there could be the argument that your general fund should be used in a manner that gives the state its greatest return on that investment. And you could look at the benefits of recreational, commercial and aquaculture. That is much more complicated. Initially we are looking at it as let's just try to get it even across those management sectors.

MR. GRACIE: Val Lynch?

MR. LYNCH: Looking at it from a, kind of a 30,000-foot level, not down at the fees and details, if indeed '12 budget you have got supplemental money from general funds to cover the commercial expenses by allocating two-thirds of general funds to commercial, if you were to do it, and you acknowledge that is disproportionate but disproportionate to

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Now you just posed, if you divided it equally among the three categories, you would have a different result. But it seems to me if you divided equally among the three categories, you would have an excess of funds on the recreational side. Is there anything that you will be budgeting in addition that would consume those excess funds I will call them for the moment.

MR. GRACIE: We could probably help him develop the list. I am sorry, Val. I couldn't resist.

MR. LYNCH: There are boat ramps and all kinds of good things that it could be used for, but it seems to me that on the -- again, I am looking at it not from line items but from the whole McGilla. The recreationals pretty well cover themselves with user fees but the other categories need all kinds of supplemental.

And is there an argument that the department has that it will in fact support aquaculture, for example, to get it initiated, but it will support commercials well above their user fees in order to sustain the commercial fishery in Maryland or is it the sense of the department to have these things pay their own way at least at some point?

MR. O'CONNELL: One of the issues is that we are facing a \$3.2 million budget deficit in 2014. So unless we are able to increase revenues, we are going to have to

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decrease services, and if you look at the different cost recovery levels, it is difficult to justify decreasing services to the recreational sector, so it would likely come on the commercial side.

So, you know, we are trying to sustain this commercial industry but do believe that we need to achieve a high level of cost recovery so that our general funds are more equitably utilized among the management sectors. And the timeline to get there unfortunately is coming quickly with that \$3.2 million budget deficit in 2014.

If you are able to increase the commercial fees and collect a revenue of about \$3 million, that would get them up to about the 70 percent cost recovery level. The problem is, just to give you a sense, is that the commercial license fees have not changed since 1994. Recreational license fees have, I think, increased twice in four years.

Right now we bring in about \$1.6 million with commercial license fees. If you are trying to get \$3.2 million more, you can see the magnitude of increase we are having to look at for commercial license fees. And while we have some ideas on how to get there, it is also -- I think it would be beneficial to look at the summer study to see which fisheries could absorb a higher increase than others based upon the profitability of that fishery.

And if we can't get there, we are going to have to

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57 1 look at reducing services, and that could be a variety of things, and it could include shortening, closing seasons. 2 3 MR. GRACIE: I guess the other concern we have is the reduction of services makes us very cautious because it 4 may sound like a reduction in enforcement, which means that, 5 you know, we lose control. I would like to give everybody 6 some information about general fund revenue in recreational 8 fisheries. 9 Prior to 2007, fisheries management reformat, there was substantially no general fund revenue going toward 10 freshwater recreational fisheries. With the increase in 11 12 license fee, we asked for a commitment from the governor to match that with general fund revenue. All of sudden, there 13

So when I look at those numbers up there, that 15 percent, what is the total general fund revenue in fisheries, Tom? Is it \$4 million?

was an input of \$750,000 in the general fund, which went

directly to recreational fisheries.

MR. O'CONNELL: About \$5 million.

MR. GRACIE: \$5 million. So that -- the 15 percent is that \$750,000. So there was -- the general fund in the past was primarily supporting commercial fisheries. So the general fund input to recreational fisheries is something that is recent, and is a result of our 2007 license fee increase. So just keep that in perspective. We weren't getting general

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funds before that. And now we are going to fight to keep them. Dave Sikorski.

MR. SIKORSKI: At this point, Tom, didn't I hear at the tidal fish meeting that the enforcement funds were essentially because of the amount of time it has been given to analyze this? You basically said -- you gave 50 percent of NRP expenditures to commercial and 50 percent to recreational, and there is going to be an effort to try and go through that a little more accurately in the future?

MR. O'CONNELL: Yes, at the Tidal Fish Advisory
Commission, the tidal fish commissioners gave the argument
that the reason the commercial costs are so high is because of
all our regulations and how much enforcement needs to be
expended on that. And my response to that was, how we did
this analysis for the Natural Resource Police money that we
used, it was divided half and half, 50 percent commercial, 50
percent recreational.

And, in fact, if we were expending more time and money on commercial, these numbers would look worse than they do now. That is one of the things we are doing with the more comprehensive analysis is trying to get information from NRP and the holiday — they code their time when they are on the water, and we are looking at those percentages so we can apply more real percentages than our assumption 50/50.

MR. GRACIE: One other comment for you, Tom, just

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because you mentioned several ways you could look at this. From the recreational fishing perspective, an equitable way to distribute general funds would be proportional to the special funds you are getting from those groups, which would mean the lion's share would go to recreational. So I mean that is another perspective on that, that I don't think you mentioned. I think it was Larry and then you, Brandon. MR. COBURN: Larry Coburn. I am assuming that you couldn't really increase the commercial fisheries license and get to that 70 percent, correct? I mean, I am just bringing that up. MR. O'CONNELL: Well, that is something that we are striving to achieve through this summer study. MR. COBURN: Well, okay. MR. O'CONNELL: Just to give you an example, again, the commercial fees have not increased since 1994. For someone to fish recreationally in the state of Maryland, you end up spending about \$50, nontidal and tidal. A commercial hook-and-line license, which is a limited access fishery for public trust resources is \$37.50. If you look at what Maryland's license fees are commercially to Virginia, we are way below them. So I think there is good justification for increasing those fees.

Another way to look at it is the dockside value of our

commercial fisheries is about \$75 million, and the license fees is about 2 percent of that.

MR. COBURN: Well, I am just going to throw this out on the floor as just food for thought. If you are in the retail business, and you go to malls, and you want to rent a spot in the mall, you rent the place and you pay a rental fee.

But they have a clause in their contracts, believe it or not, that if you do \$250,000 a year, anything over that \$250,000 you get a little tax put on that. So what I am sitting here thinking is you got these commercial guys out here taking a free resource that you can allocate in some way, shape or form so they can make a reasonable living.

And say if you catch X, Y, Z shares, that gives you X, Y, Z income, anything over that you catch -- and I know there are some people probably catching 10-fold versus one guy over here -- you get taxed a certain percentage for the overage of that average income of the lifestyle.

Food for thought, because if the guys over here, he is allowed to catch 50,000. And he catches 49.5, he is making a decent living according to what the resources allows him to make on it, or the retail market or wholesale market.

But if you got a guy over here catching 400,000 pounds, he is a fat cat. And if you say, okay, you can catch up to 100,000 pounds on this license fee. But anytime you go over that -- you start catching 200, 300, 400 and 700,000

pounds, we are going to take an 8 percent tax fee of that 1 catch because you are using a public resource. Food for 2 thought, but I will leave it there. MR. O'CONNELL: Yes. You know, it is an idea of 4 5 kind of using a landings tax. If you are going to go with a 6 landings tax, you need to be sure that your harvest accountability is good because at that point there is an 8 incentive for underreporting. 9 MR. COBURN: I mean, you are issuing tags, you are making them check it in to these restaurants and all this 10 stuff. I am just saying that it would pay itself in long 11 12 term --13 MR. SMITH: If you had control over that. 14 MR. GRACIE: Brandon? 15 MR. WHITE: So I just want to ask you actually, Jim, 16 because that was really news to me that the general funds 17 weren't for rec, so essentially rec has been paying their way a really long time, had fee increases and the general public 18 19 has been supporting a for-profit industry. So shouldn't the 20 take away be that we at least get equitable distribution of 2.1 those general funds if not more? 22 MR. GRACIE: I think he should agree with you on 23 that. 24 MR. WHITE: I just wanted to make sure I understood 25 that, and that was basically what you were summarizing --

1 MR. GRACIE: I thought it was important for people 2 to understand that. 3 MR. WHITE: -- because I think that is crazy. MR. GRACIE: Okay, are we finished with this? We 4 5 are out of time, so did you have anything else here, Tom? 6 That was it, right? MR. O'CONNELL: Once the bill is filed, we will send 8 it out to the commission. 9 MR. GRACIE: We expect that to come out any day, 10 right? 11 MR. O'CONNELL: Yes. 12 MR. WHITE: Is that bill going to -- have you had a chance to review that bill, the CCA? I mean, can people 13 14 support, can both go through or does it have to be one or the 15 other? 16 MR. O'CONNELL: I think people can support both. 17 You know, the department's bill is kind of, you know, you go into a summer study to try to come up with the best answer. 18 19 This bill that Dave mentions begins to establish what that 20 cost recovery threshold should be at 90 percent commercial 2.1 fishery. 22 MR. GRACIE: That is not the wording that came out, 23 is it? 90 percent? 24 MR. O'CONNELL: Yes. And it sets forth a timeframe 25 that if it is not achieved by a certain level, then the

department shall close or reduce seasons. 2 MR. WHITE: But you are saying, no, Jim, that bill also says equitable distribution of general funds if you 3 haven't read that bill. 4 5 MR. GRACIE: Right, I knew that was part of it. I thought they were going to stop at that and have an equitable 6 cost recovery. 8 MR. WHITE: I think the issue there -- having maybe 9 some insight on that --10 MR. GRACIE: My concern was that if you separate the recreational sectors, then you don't meet cost recovery with 11 12 freshwater recreational fishing. MR. O'CONNELL: And the bill right now only applies 13 14 that 90 percent to the commercial fishery, and only to clams, 15 striped bass, oysters and crabs. 16 MR. WHITE: It is only commercial industry and --17 MR. GRACIE: The original wording I saw was any fishery that doesn't meet a 90 percent cost recovery would end 18 by July 1st, 2012. 19 20 MR. WHITE: That is not what that bill says. That 21 bill says commercial fishing only, exactly what Tom says. 22 MR. GRACIE: I was going to have to go to 23 Pennsylvania to fish for trout. 24 MR. WHITE: I think that concern was understood in 25 drafting the bill.

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MR. GRACIE: Good. All right, shall we move on then? We have a legislative/regulatory update? Sarah, you are doing that? Thank you.

Legislative and Regulatory Update

by Sarah Widman, MD DNR Fisheries Service

MS. WIDMAN: (away from microphone) In your packet you guys should have gotten the generic, normal regulatory update of where everything is that is in the hopper already. I don't know if you have had a chance to review that or not since we sent it out ahead of time. Are there any questions on where things are that are already proposed?

(No response)

MS. WIDMAN: We are good on that? So we are still in our hiatus right now that we can't submit regs, and I think Friday is the first day back to submitting regulations so we will have some stuff moving again soon.

Moving on then, I want to get you -- I didn't see that you guys had it in your handouts so I brought two handouts. One is just -- if you didn't see the press release that went out on our new scoping process we talked about with all you guys. And then the latest version of upcoming regs that we will be scoping in ---.

So the press release just kind of goes over what we already talked about I think it was at the November meeting, that we really want to get back to a system where we are doing

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a whole bunch of stuff but we are kind of tailoring it for each individual package.

So I guess -- and I know, I apologize that you guys are getting it today. Take your time in looking at it, and feel free to call me after the meeting with comments, questions or whatever. But I wanted to make sure you guys had the latest, up-to-date version. All of the things on this upcoming regs list are on our website, so they are up on the normal draft page like we normally do for public feedback.

In addition to that, as we are getting ready to submit proposals and whatnot, we will be trying to use more of the Facebook and the Twitter and the social media sites a little more. Incorporate that into our scoping process. So you will be seeing that. And then I guess just -- if you want to look through them and feel free to contact me later too if you want to give me more comments after the meeting.

But we are also kind of looking at which of these do we want to have a public meeting or an open house or some sort of public forum in addition to any online activity or nonpublic meeting activity we would have before proposing them.

And some of the ones that we got from tidal fish or from our own staff have been -- for example, the horseshoe crab, summer flounder and black sea bass, we are already going to have a meeting next Tuesday out in Ocean City with the

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industry on those. So those we are having meetings on.

Clams, there has not been any input back from us about having open meetings on applying the NSSP requirements we have for oysters to them. We may get that request. Gear, we definitely are going to have some public meetings. We want to have more dialogue with both sport fish and tidal fish on having an overall gear chapter that would incorporate some of the law changes from last year that gave us a broader gear authority.

Pilot programs: This is just giving us some authority to look into the ability to do pilot program, basically a structure for that process. We did them in mostly commercial fisheries. That is where it is coming from.

Restitution is something that the penalty workgroup is looking at right now, and I would anticipate that we would have some -- I would like to have some sort of public open house just in general going over penalties and any restitution ideas that we come up with because we haven't really done that with the public yet.

So there definitely would be some sort of --- more of an open house educating everyone and getting feedback on the current process and processes we would like to institute as far as penalty stuff. Fishery management plans are just updates to those plans, so anything significant we will have done there will be brought back to you guys.

We have a housekeeping reg. We don't really need a public meeting as far as I am concerned. It is just to put a reciprocity agreement back in the reg where it should be. Spiny dogfish I think might actually be talked about a bit among the commercial industry at that meeting next Tuesday. There may be additional meetings on that.

And then inland fisheries -- the main changes we have for 2013, staff gave me the feeling that maybe they weren't significant enough to have a meeting for just the ones you have listed here. If you guys have any differing opinions on that, we would love to hear them as we are trying to figure out how to maneuver in the new scoping process. Questions, comments, Maryland scoping process?

Ouestions and Answers

MR. GRACIE: Yes. Penalty workgroup, is there a name or e-mail address or something to whom comments should be addressed if you have input on that? I am concerned that the wording in this -- it says restitution will be based on stocking costs for nontidal fish.

Some people might think that wild fish should have a higher value than the stocking costs of those fish so I think -- for example, if you have native brook trout, which are a species in need of conservation, they should be worth more than the cost of stocking one trout.

MS. WIDMAN: So where we are at with that, to fill

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you in, is that we started working on a draft that would incorporate, in addition to a baseline of a stocking cost for a freshwater fish, it would also elevate that if there are socioeconomic importance in the state or historical, cultural, things like that. Ecosystem importance --MR. GRACIE: So you are considering that already. Yes. We are considering that. We are MS. WIDMAN: working on a final draft that we want to bring back to them, and whatever we would come up with there I would send out to you guys to look at as well. MR. GRACIE: The workgroup is based on members of the two commissions, right? MS. WIDMAN: Right. MR. GRACIE: Yes, so obviously it would come back to us. Okay, thank you. Yes, Ray? Ray Morgan. I have a quick question on DR. MORGAN: the river herring, which was effective in 2011. How do you handle the Potomac River? In the case of Maryland, I realize on the Maryland side you are okay. On the Virginia side, there are a number of streams that go up into Virginia that are not any longer tidal where the herring can go up to spawn, and how is that handled in the Potomac River? Is that under the Potomac River Fisheries Commission? MS. WIDMAN: That would be under PRFC. Tom, do you happen to know --

1 MR. O'CONNELL: If it is in the main stem, it is the Potomac River Fisheries Commission. If it is in the 2 3 tributaries on Maryland's side, it is Maryland NRP. If it is the tributaries on the Virginia side, it is Virginia law 4 enforcement. Fortunately Virginia, Maryland and the Potomac 5 River Fisheries Commission have all adopted a no-possession 6 rule. 8 DR. MORGAN: Okay, that is what I was getting at. 9 Thank you. 10 MR. GRACIE: Anything else? 11 (No response) 12 MR. GRACIE: Thank you, Sarah. I just have, really quick, I am handing 13 MS. WIDMAN: 14 you guys out the latest version of the leg update that is from 15 this morning. So it is just the rundown of -- and this is 16 being updated off of our regulatory page and the leg update 17 page, so we are trying to do it every week, week and a half to have kind of an update of where everything is in the hopper 18 19 during session that has to do with fishery stuff that you guys 20 might be interested in. 2.1 So this is just a rundown of, as of this morning, 22 what has been submitted, and as Tom pointed out, there will 23 probably be a lot more coming in this week as the drafting 24 people downtown are wrapping up their work. Questions on 2.5 anything with legislation?

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There are not too many fisheries bills yet. There are some banning shark fin sales in the state, having NRP removing abandoned fishing nets within a day of being There was a new one this morning that wouldn't let commercial license holders hook and line for striped bass and catch crabs at the same time. I am not sure where that is coming from. The bill on the recreational/commercial fishing fee that you were guys were just talking about came in this morning. I think those are the -- there was one on how we determine public shellfish fishery areas, standards for that. Those are the main fishing ones we have in right now. again, I would be happy -- if you guys have questions about them after, I would be happy to answer them. MR. GOLDSBOROUGH: Yes, I wanted to ask a question about, I guess that is House Bill 478. Actually, Mr. Chairman, would it be all right for me to ask a question of Lt. Johnson --MR. GRACIE: Certainly. MR. GOLDSBOROUGH: -- about House Bill 478. So that

MR. GOLDSBOROUGH: -- about House Bill 478. So that is the removal of abandoned fishing nets. I was just wondering if NRP had any comment on how enforcement would be affected if this were passed, so that if any nets go off bound, any illegal nets had to be removed in 24 hours.

LT. JOHNSON: (away from microphone) I can talk to

1	people who can adequately answer that and I will get back with
2	you, okay?
3	MR. GOLDSBOROUGH: Okay.
4	MR. GRACIE: Would you expect NRP to testify on that
5	bill?
6	LT. JOHNSON: I can walk right upstairs right now
7	and get an answer for you, okay?
8	MR. GRACIE: Anything else?
9	MS. WIDMAN: That is it.
10	MR. GRACIE: Thank you. Don Cosden, you are on.
11	Inland Fisheries
12	by Don Cosden, MD DNR Fisheries Service
13	MR. COSDEN: So you guys might have heard Marty
14	mention at the beginning of the meeting that we will be
15	hosting the Bass Roundtable. It is an annual informational
16	meeting that we do every year. This is focused mainly on
17	tidal bass fisheries. We will be hosting this on the 28^{th} .
18	MR. GRACIE: Of February?
19	MR. COSDEN: February, sorry. And depending we
20	are asking people to RSVP. We send out invitations to many
21	people. We had a long list of people who have participated in
22	the past, who we distribute other bass information to, and
23	depending on how many RSVPs we get, we may have to move this
24	either over to the church here right around the corner or some
25	other venue. We don't have this room available to us.

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So we will let you. Know. We will keep you updated on that. On that agenda, we had a number of things.

Typically we update people, folks on the status of populations of bass in tidal rivers in the fishery. We also are going to be talking about this potential proposed regulation to register bass tournaments, and if you folks have looked online we have that comment board, an explanation of what that is all about, and the comment board online.

And it has been, I think, really successful. We have gotten a lot of folks to comment on that. They are commenting back and forth to each other in a fairly nice manner, even when they disagree. And that is really what we want.

We want to get this conversation going between each other as well as us so we can hear anything that we haven't thought about. --- of a regulation that would register all bass tournaments, including nontidal, not just tidal waters but nontidal waters as well.

I think we talked about this previously, but this has probably two main purposes for us, to have an accurate estimation of how much tournament activity is going on, an accurate count of fish that are being weighed in, how many fish are being moved to tournament locations. And then to be able to work closely with particularly larger tournaments on handling, fish handling and release techniques to minimize

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mortality as much as possible.

One thing that recently -- we sent this agenda out last week and we added an item on there that we just learned about a week and a half ago, and that is potential legislation to reduce or change the spring tidal bass fishery to a no-possession fishery. Right now it is 15-inch minimum size limit, which actually protect the majority of the adult bass that are spawning in the springtime on the beds.

But this potential legislation is being drafted by Senator Glassman whose district is Harford County, Cecil County, the upper bay. And we met with Senator Glassman on Friday and had a discussion about what was behind it.

It turns out that he has some constituents who are -- have serious concerns about springtime bass fishing, particularly tournament fishing, which does move fish, sometimes off of nests or away from spawning areas when they are staging the spawn.

And they potentially feel that this could impact populations. We -- I am going to pass these around. This is a copy of just a really quick bullet list of our position on this right now, and I think we had a good meeting with the senator.

Basically what we discussed was we see a pretty stable bass population, particularly in the upper bay and the Potomac, and there is a number of reasons why we don't think

we are impacting populations right now by fishing in the springtime.

And we are drafting a more technical document, which really has some specific population parameters that we have measured, as well as looking at overall the -- why spring fishing wouldn't be impacting these population. I think the senator accepted our information pretty well, and he has not introduced his legislation yet. He has asked us to follow up with information as well as sending information to some of his constituents. So that is about all I can tell you right now.

Questions and Answers

MR. GRACIE: He didn't assure you that he wouldn't introduce legislation.

MR. COSDEN: No, no, no assurances. I think he is accepting our analysis that we are the experts as opposed to his constituents, his fishermen, but he wants us to follow up and try to reach out to them too, and in that regard, we are going to send him a letter.

Hopefully I will get it out within the next day or two, which will announce that this meeting is coming where we will be discussing this very thing. Hopefully his constituents can get to that meeting and talk to us. We have had the same concern from a couple of the guys, notably Ken Penrod, who guides on the Potomac. And we have talked to Mr. Penrod, and he is coming to this meeting as well.

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So I expect this to be the big topic of conversation at this meeting. But this is it. This is something that we need to have all the groups sit down together and look at the information that we have, and try to come to some understanding about where the populations are and what the threats are to the population.

MR. O'BRIEN: Yes, going to these fishing shows, you hear a lot of snakehead stories, and their effect on the bass population. How do you assess that right now?

MR. COSDEN: We don't have any way of assessing the actual impacts. We are looking at bass populations, and so far we have not measured any impacts in the Potomac River, even though snakeheads have become really abundant in the area where bass populations are centered.

Potentially this could be another stress and another factor that reduces that population through competition, predation, and we are looking at, still looking at the snakehead population expanding, and time will tell. That is something that would be very difficult to address, so potentially if there are negative impacts, the only way we are going to stabilize populations would be through fishing regulations.

Unfortunately it always comes back to the fisherman, whether it is land use or invasive species. So anyhow we will have a more technical document that we can send to the

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commissioners when that is available that explains the rationale behind where we stand right now.

Update on Management of Recreational Activities on the Upper Gunpowder River

The other thing I wanted to update the commission on is a motion last fall. You had information presented to you about this potential overuse on the Gunpowder River, and the commission at that time made a motion that we limit the use of the Gunpowder and the catch-and-release area to those uses that are compatible with fishing since it is designated as a special management area.

At that time it was also pointed out that this was in wild lands, and commercial use such as this is not compatible with the wild lands statute. So we called a meeting with all the units that manage wild lands in DNR, and in particular the regional managers for state parks at Gunpowder to discuss both of these issues.

That meeting was in December, and what came out of that meeting generally was that the wild land statutes definitely were contradictory about commercial uses, but the folks that manage these wild lands were in agreement that certain commercial uses seem consistent with the vision of what a wild land is supposed to be.

And part of that statute says that these are satisfied for the use of people, and if things like one-on-one

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or small group guiding for fishing or other nature activities facilitates that use, the unit managers felt that this was consistent with what wild lands was all about.

It was recognized that these things can get out of hand, and when they start getting to be a situation like the tubing use, where it is hundreds of people on a weekend, that is not consistent with wild lands. We are looking at drafting new language to allow the limited commercial use such as guided use within the wild lands, but the actual management of these areas are really left to the individual units.

That includes park service that manages some, fire service, wildlife -- and so each individual unit will control these activities through their permit process in regard to any commercial activities that go on. In regard to just individual private use that may get out of hand, right now there is no mechanism for controlling that beyond the management authority that each unit has for the properties that they manage.

And so they -- in the case of park service, we feel like parks does have the ability to control this overuse, even if it is private. Right now in the case of the Gunpowder, it is a -- the commercial use permits have been, the one permit that was given out has been canceled. That is no longer available.

And within that wild land, there is really a general

cap on overall use. It is limited by the amount of parking that is available there. We feel like, or at least park service feels like right now that is going to limit the use of the parks, that wild land within that park, to an acceptable level. I guess time will tell though. So that is the bottom line of where we stand with that.

I should mention that there is discussion within the department as to whether there should be some wild lands that are not open to any commercial use at all, and that discussion we have not had yet, so this is an ongoing discussion.

MR. GRACIE: Carol?

Questions and Answers

MS. STEVENSON: Hi. Carol Stevenson. Don, thank you for the update and for discussing all of this with us earlier. I am still concerned about the use of private equipment there on the Gunpowder River, and I still disagree with the DNR and park assessment that the parking is going to limit the usage.

And we discussed the possibility of having state highway mark off the areas along the roadside because they are using not just the small amounts of parking that park maintains, but they are using the open highways, especially down at Hillbilly Beach.

And I did go to the State Highway Administration and I asked them if they could in any way limit the parking along

1 the street on York Road toward Hereford and up the hill from Hillbilly Beach, which is the biggest offender. The people 2 3 there are the biggest offenders. And they said unless there is a change in the regulation, there is no way that they can 4 mark off that roadway or extend the no parking zone up that 5 street because there is, in their opinion, no line of sight or 6 safety hazard. And I disagree with that. 8 So I am kind of at a stalemate there, and I would 9 need to work with you and maybe parks. 10 MR. COSDEN: So this is within the park, within the wild land itself? 11 MS. STEVENSON: This is -- within the wild land is 12 down at York Road. It is the only one I can deal with now, 13 14 but that is the second, after Monkton and the Big Falls Road, 15 that is the area that is the biggest problem now because 16 people are bringing the private tubes in, in the summertime, 17 and extending their parking all the way up the hill, and there doesn't seem to be any way of limiting that. 18 19 So that precludes any fishing or any other 20 activities down there from Hillbilly Beach until the Big Falls 2.1 area. 22 MR. COSDEN: Well, I have been e-mailed by

materials to the commission in the fall. And he has requested

Mr. --- , who is the one who actually presented some of the

that we pull together a meeting with us, with park service.

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Mr. --- has also talked to Baltimore City, and they have a watershed enforcement division who has a few officers, and one of their officers has said that he will be available this year to enforce possible regulations on the rivers. So along with the county police and park service, perhaps in another month or couple of months we can pull this meeting together, and that can be part of that discussion. MR. GRACIE: Carol? MS. STEVENSON: Thank you. I know that Captain Lou Brackett from the watershed police is going to be engaged in this, and that was very encouraging. We had contacted his office last year about this, and they were not able to do it at that time because they were working on Loch Raven, I guess. Loch Raven and the all-terrain vehicles were a real issue down there. So he is willing now to move his effort up there. Which, in conjunction with the precinct police, the Baltimore police, and the Natural Resources Police, might be able to do something with the alcohol on the water but still can't stop the volume of traffic coming in to Hillbilly Beach. And the only way you can prevent that or curtail it is to try to block off some of the parking up there. MR. COSDEN: That is --

MS. STEVENSON: It is encouraging but not enough.

MR. COSDEN: Is this access actually on the state park property or on the state highway?

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MS. STEVENSON: It is the state highway. It is on York Road.

MR. COSDEN: Well, that is -- yeah.

MS. STEVENSON: So I guess I will pursue it with Theo and a couple other people.

MR. COSDEN: Yes, and we can be involved in that.

Perhaps we need to sit down to talk to highways, along with really the park service, but we can go through the park service and see if we can get them involved in those discussions as well.

Finally I just wanted to mention there is a study that is supposed to occur. It came out of a --- Commission report that deals with water supply, water uses and the impacts of water withdrawal mainly on small streams, upland streams and all. That study was to look at the impacts of withdrawing of the aquifers in particular and looking at the biological impacts and overall flow regimes.

This was something to be funded by MDE, and we just learned recently that the planning had gone forth to do a five-year pilot study, and as of July apparently MDE says there is no more funding for this. And we are greatly concerned. A lot of these brook trout, remaining brook trout resources that we are looking at are in these small streams that are potentially affected as well as other important resources.

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And we would ask that you help us advocate for maybe restoring that funding. I am working on a document -- I had hoped to have it for you guys today. It is not available, but I think within the next day I will have something that I can e-mail to the commissioners. They can read up on what this project was designed to do and learn a little bit more from that. MR. GRACIE: What mechanism do you suggest we pursue to get funding restored? Is it a discretionary decision on the part of MDE? Was it earmarked funds that aren't being provided by the legislature or what? MR. COSDEN: I don't know that right now. MR. GRACIE: Okay. You will need to have that kind of information for us. MR. COSDEN: All right. MS. STEVENSON: Can I ask a question on that? that related -- okay, you are withdrawing water from the aquifer. Can that be used in -- funds that are used with the Marcellus shale study, especially in Garrett County, can those be combined because they are MDE-funded studies, and it is going to be broadening. MR. COSDEN: No, those are really very different issues that need to be specifically studied different ways, so if there is overlap, there is a possibility that some of amount of data can be shared between the two but at this point

I don't think the funding can be -- from one can be used for the other. 2 3 MR. GRACIE: Is that it? MR. COSDEN: Yes. 4 5 MR. GRACIE: Is there any news on the Kitzmiller 6 gauge? 7 MR. COSDEN: Yes. As a matter of fact, I have got 8 the signed MOU on my desk. It may be back online by now. I haven't looked. But it is something that --9 10 MR. GRACIE: Are you the only -- is fisheries the only USGS partner? 11 12 MR. COSDEN: Fisheries is the only contributor. 13 are partnering with the USGS. We are very concerned that this 14 is going to become --15 MR. GRACIE: We don't want that to happen to 16 everyone. 17 MR. COSDEN: And for now until eternity we are out another \$8,000 to fund this gauge, but this gauge is very 18 19 important to a number of different units within DNR as well 20 as ---. 2.1 MR. GRACIE: Trout Unlimited tends to take a run at 22 MDE on this whole issue now that -- see if we can get them 23 back on next year. 24 MR. O'CONNELL: And you know, in regard to long-term 25 funding after this year, talking to the assistant secretary

1	Frank Dawson, we are going to be sending a letter to Joe Gill
2	recognizing the other units that benefit from funding this
3	gauge, and hope that after this year there will be a stronger
4	partnership within the department.
5	MR. GRACIE: Oh, good. Okay. Will you keep us
6	informed of that, by us? I guess I mean the commission but
7	also Trout Unlimited so that because we are very interested
8	in the status of gauges all over the state, and there is a
9	very bad trend under way where USGS is losing partners and
10	then dropped the gauges. We have lost five on the Potomac,
11	for example, in the past five years. Any other comments or
12	questions for Don?
13	(No response)
14	MR. GRACIE: Thank you, Don. Are you up now, Tom?
15	MR. O'CONNELL: Yes.
16	Estuarine and Marine Fisheries Update
17	by Tom O'Connell and Lynn Fegley, MD DNR Fisheries Service
18	MR. O'CONNELL: All right, so just the Estuarine and
19	Marine Fisheries Update, even though Lynn Fegley joined us, so
20	she can fill in if necessary.
21	ASMFC Summary and Mid-Atlantic Council Upcoming Meeting
22	In regard to ASMFC and the Mid-Atlantic Council,
23	Mike Luisi is attending the Mid-Atlantic Council meeting
24	today, tomorrow and Wednesday. ASMFC had their winter meeting

last week. Some highlights from that meeting were striped

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bass -- a lot of kudos to the law enforcement committee, including some of the officers from Maryland. And they presented a comprehensive report of their findings of the striped bass investigation in the Chesapeake Bay region, and they went further with providing recommendations.

The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission agreed that it would be beneficial to initiate an addendum that would consider making these law enforcement recommendations compliance requirements to the states along the Atlantic coast. So that would be very helpful. Some of the recommendations include requiring all states tag -- standardizing the tag types to facilitate enforcement when there is interjurisdictional movement of fish.

You know, increasing penalties, including license revocations and suspensions. So it is really good to see the commission grab a hold of this and move it forward. So a draft addendum will be coming back from the commission in May, and if it gets approved it will go out for public comment.

Menhaden, where we are along this journey is the board agreed to proceed with sending a public information document out for public review. The public information document would be setting forth the background and strategies that would need to be implemented in order to achieve the new reference points that were adopted in November.

Following this public comment period, it comes back

to the management board. They look at the public comment information and then put forth a draft amendment for public review. The schedule at this point in time is that the draft amendment would come back to the board in November for final approval. Implementation could be as early as 2013.

One of the options in the document right now is a timeframe for achieving the reference points, and that would include from one year to ten years. The ten years was added at this last meeting. I would anticipate the public would respond to that, and that would be helpful for Maryland to keep the focus on achieving those reference points in a faster timeframe.

Tautog, you know, we are going to be seeing some pretty significant reductions this year to reduce the fishing mortality. Black sea bass is basically status quo. Of interest is the commission is going to be developing a black drum fisheries management plan. And then we have summer flounder but that takes us into the next agenda item so maybe I will stop there and see if there are any questions before going on to the summer flounder management options.

MR. GRACIE: Any questions?

(No response)

MR. O'CONNELL: All right, Marty, you want to -- I just got a couple slides on summer flounder.

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1	Summer Flounder Update
2	MR. O'CONNELL: I think some of the take-home
3	messages are that the regulations that Maryland submitted this
4	year are statewide. You may recall a few years ago we had
5	split regulations: Chesapeake Bay, coastal bays.
6	With MRIP coming on board and providing a sampling
7	frame to begin looking at harvest on a finer spatial scale, we
8	may be able to look at an option to split the areas
9	up Chesapeake Bay, coastal bays again in 2014, but at
10	this point in time we need to stay statewide.
11	(Slide)
12	Summer flounder stock is rebuilt; however,
13	overfishing was determined in 2011, and that is resulting in
14	states having to take some reductions. Fortunately for
15	us so in 2011 our target number of fish to be harvested was
16	101,000 fish. The estimated harvest was just under 30,000
17	fish.
18	In 2012 the target number is dropped to 82,000 fish
19	because of the overfishing determination. However, because
20	our fishery has been operating at a much lower level than even
21	that target, we are still in a position this year to
22	liberalize the fishery.
23	(Slide)
24	Some considerations before I show you the options
25	for Maryland is Virginia is considering changes to creel

limits, and looking at a 16 ½ to 17-inch minimum size limit open all year. Delaware cannot liberalize but they are looking at staying status quo from last year with an 18-inch size limit and a season of April through October. And the options that the commission approved for Maryland, there are four of them.

One is option one, which is the same as last year, a season of April 16th to November 22nd. 18 --- inches, 3 fish. Option two is a season of March 1st through December 31st, 18 inch, 3 fish. That would allow us, based upon calculations, to liberalize about 19 percent. So with that option we get a little bit of a longer season.

Option three is that same season but we can look at reducing the size limit to 17 ½ inches and 3 fish. That results in a 73 percent liberalization. And option four is going April 14 through November 30th but being able to reduce the size limit to 17 inches with 3 fish and having a liberalization of 91 percent.

(Slide)

So we are going to be, you know -- obviously we are interested in your input tonight, and we also will be asking the Coastal Fishery's advisory commission for their input. The March 1st date there on options two and three, that is basically -- if we choose those options, we will pursue that as quickly as we can. The effective date will be when the

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regulations are passed.

There is a chance that it could be a little bit earlier than March $1^{\rm st}$. There is a chance that it would be a little later than March $1^{\rm st}$. It just depends upon when we get the information back from the advisors and when we get those regulations implemented. Lynn?

MS. FEGLEY: I want to just -- can I clarify a couple things? I just wanted to -- I am Lynn Fegley. I just wanted to clarify really quick the overfishing projection. What happened there was the most recent stock assessment does not run through 2011, so what they have done is they have set these target harvests for each state in 2011, and if each state had reached those targets, then new calculations show that we would have been overfishing.

However, nobody actually made their targets, therefore -- I don't think we are overfishing in 2011, and because nobody reached their targets there is this room to liberalize. So it is kind of a real funky situation. And one of the reasons that I bring it up is because we always have to keep in mind that when the next assessment rolls around, the news might look a little different.

And that leads me into my next point, which I wanted to make really clear. The liberalization numbers, those are very hard to calculate. --- likes to call those liberalization numbers an index of risk rather than a hard

1 number. 2 So I just want everyone to be clear of the uncertainty that is around those numbers. And the more that 3 we liberalize, the more chances we have of the next 4 assessment, of having to cut back further if something 5 6 happens. 7 It is just uncertain enough of a situation that I 8 feel compelled to bring that up. 9 MR. GRACIE: Questions, comments? 10 Questions and Answers 11 MR. GRACIE: Ed? 12 MR. O'BRIEN: I thought the conservation equivalency 13 for the bay was back in the picture as an option. 14 MR. O'CONNELL: It isn't for this year, but we are looking with the implementation of MRIP that it could 15 potentially be an option considered for 2014. 16 17 MR. O'BRIEN: That makes option four look better. 18 MR. SMITH: How many 18-inch flounders do you 19 usually catch in the bay? 20 MR. O'BRIEN: In the last 10 years, probably 3. MR. SMITH: I kind of thought that would be the 21 22 answer. 23 MR. O'BRIEN: If you could get 16 ½, you know, 16, 24 16 ½, then we would catch a few, but it so improbable that you 25 will catch one that big. From a charter boat standpoint you

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can't target them. You will not be able to keep anything.

MR. O'CONNELL: So obviously, you know, we expect to hear from the bay region. There is obviously -- there is an interest to lower that size limit because that is the fish that you guys see more of.

From the coastal side which, you know, catches the majority of the fish, they are very concerned about exceeding that harvest target and being penalized, and as Lynn mentioned, that percent liberalization, that level of risk. I haven't heard any feedback from the coast yet, but I would think that that they would probably, you know, be concerned about going to option four, and maybe looking at option three, trying to get a longer season, trying to get a smaller fish.

Just to share with you what I expect to hear from the coastal side.

MR. GRACIE: Val?

MR. LYNCH: I can give you a little bit of input on the coastal side. First of all, I believe we extended the season last year to the end of November. We did that because of Black Friday, because a good deal of fishing ranks with Black Friday after Thanksgiving. Anecdotally, I did a lot of fishing with my grandkids this last summer, in the fall, and I stopped counting at 500 flounder. And for the whole season we kept two.

And I spoke with Nick Clemente -- many of you know

1 him -- Lonnie and a few others, and the retention limit is not unlike what it is in the bay, maybe a little bit higher. 2 Flounder that are over 18 inches are typically caught off shore, not in shore. And they are few and far between as 4 5 well, and they are not targeted. They are usually caught on a 6 different type of creel. So I think from the experience that I know, and 8 again, this is anecdotal, undocumented, but from the number of 9 people I have talked with, and from what I have seen on the 10 water in quite a few trips, is that if there were an opportunity to reduce the size limit, the catch would improve 11 12 and I think the activity would improve. That has its good points and it has got its bad points. 13 14 It seems to me that particularly in the fall before 15 the weather really cut in late in November, that ever fish was 16 about 17.9 inches, but I would think that a 17-1/2 inch limit, 17 my opinion, would go a long way to encourage people to get out on the water and spend some time out there. 18

MR. GRACIE: Any other comments? I have a question for Lynn. It appears like we caught 30 percent of our allowable harvest. 29,000 out of -- what was the risk factor that we projected with those regulations? Seems like we are being extremely conservative.

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MS. FEGLEY: (away from microphone) I honestly don't remember what the risk factor was.

1 MR. GRACIE: It was presented to us. I don't remember that either but --2 MS. FEGLEY: We can go back in check. 3 MR. O'CONNELL: It was a lower risk option. 4 MR. GRACIE: I am just wondering how much risk we 5 are really taking by moving up to one of those lower sizes. 6 And I quess my other question would be, in option three, would 8 you shorten the season and move that to 17 inches. You got a March 1st to December 31st season. Nobody has asked for that. 9 They have asked for November 30th, they have asked for trying 10 to have it open by Easter. 11 So you could take a couple months off that season. 12 Would that give you a more reasonable liberalization and still 13 14 get the 17-inch minimum so people could actually keep a few fish? 15 16 MS. FEGLEY: Sure, that is something we could do. MR. O'CONNELL: We could look into that. I mean 17 ASMFC approves the methodology, so we could run a scenario --18 19 MR. GRACIE: Yes, so why don't you do that. 20 sounds like that would really be a popular thing for 2.1 fishermen, and if you don't think it is going to give us a 22 great risk of going over our harvest limit, then we should 23 probably do that. Val? 24 MR. LYNCH: Lynn, do you have data on fish caught 25 and kept in by month?

1 MS. FEGLEY: It has been very sparse. That is part 2 of the problem. MR. LYNCH: I would think March and December are 3 minimal. 4 5 MR. GRACIE: That is why they call them summer flounder. Dave? 6 MR. SIKORSKI: If I remember correctly from last 8 year, reducing the creel really doesn't do much to decrease the realization. 9 MS. FEGLEY: Days are always worth more than size. 10 But a full inch drop is pretty good. 11 12 MR. O'CONNELL: One way forward, Jim, is to run a scenario like you suggested. I will also let you know what 13 14 the Coastal Fishery Advisory Committee --MR. GRACIE: Well, it would be good to run that 15 16 scenario and have that to present to them though when you get 17 their feedback. Otherwise we are all shooting in the dark. MS. FEGLEY: Would you repeat the requested start 18 19 date? I am sorry. 20 MR. GRACIE: April 15 -- or 14 is what you had for 2.1 the --22 MR. SIKORSKI: Weren't you requesting something --23 MR. GRACIE: And November. Take two months off the 24 season. 25 MR. O'CONNELL: Is that pretty much option four?

1 MR. GRACIE: Yes, that is option four, isn't it? And that gives you 91, so --2 MR. SMITH: If you move option four, the season, to 3 option three. 4 5 MR. GRACIE: Right. MR. SMITH: That is what you are talking about, 6 right? 8 MR. GRACIE: Yes. Well, no, I was talking about a way to get to 17 inch. But that is -- what does 91 percent 9 10 liberalization mean? That means you would project that you would catch 91 percent of your allowable harvest? 11 12 MS. FEGLEY: That means your -- the total liberalization possible is something like 180 percent, so it 13 14 is half. 15 MR. GRACIE: No wonder I don't understand this 16 stuff. The total is 180 percent. Herb? 17 MR. SMITH: 180 percent would be the extreme high of the range, correct? 18 19 MS. FEGLEY: Correct. 20 MR. GRACIE: So you are halfway there with option 21 four. 22 MS. FEGLEY: Correct. 23 MR. SMITH: I mean, Val, you said 17 ½, right? 24 MR. LYNCH: Yes, I said 17 ½, and I would go with the April 14th and the November 30th. So you are kind of 25

Τ	neaging between 73 and 91 percent liberalization.
2	MR. SMITH: I think that makes a lot of sense.
3	MR. GRACIE: Dave, did you have a hand up?
4	Sikorski? I will get to you, Mack.
5	MR. SISKORSKI: Yes, I would just say that even if
6	you start a season on March $1^{\rm st}$ and end it on December $31^{\rm st}$,
7	the majority of the fishing is going to happen in the April to
8	November timeframe anyway, so don't get too wrapped up in
9	those dates because for the most part the fish aren't terribly
10	available to a large number of anglers.
11	MR. GRACIE: Mack?
12	MR. WOMMACK: Yes, James Wommack. I would feel
13	option number four. I can't really speak on the ocean side,
14	but I can speak on the lower bay. The 18 inch isn't a problem
15	for us on the channel in the lower bay because of the salinity
16	level. But when you speak about the whole bay, you are not
17	going to get those big flounder to travel like that without
18	the salt level being very high in the upper bay.
19	MR. GRACIE: Okay, so you have got some feedback.
20	MR. O'CONNELL: Yes, appreciate it.
21	Update on Maryland's Commercial Striped Bass MSC Certification Process
22	by Tom O'Connell, MD DNR Fisheries Service
23	MR. O'CONNELL: So an update on the Maryland
24	commercial striped bass MSC certification process. Steve
25	informed me this morning that the contractor says they have a

1 draft report from the peer review group, and that is being reviewed by the contractor, and the client, which is the 2 3 department, should get a copy of that in March. And after that point, the department reviews it, 4 provides comments back to the contractor. They make any 5 adjustments and then the information was made public. So 6 where we are right now is the department is waiting for an 8 initial report in March. Questions and Answers 9 10 MR. GRACIE: Is that what you wanted, Dave? 11 MR. D. SMITH: Yes. Is there any point during that 12 whole process -- is there a way for us to see any of that? 13 MR. O'CONNELL: Not until -- my understanding is not 14 until after, the department will review with the client, give information back to the contractor, and at that point the 15 16 report becomes ---. But in between that, Steve advises me 17 that it is not available for public review. 18 MR. D. SMITH: I would argue that maybe -- so the 19 department in the client? 20 MR. O'CONNELL: Yes. MR. D. SMITH: And do you think it is possible that 21 22 the sport fish commission might be seen as part of the 23 department, or public knowledge or, you know --24 MR. O'CONNELL: I can ask Steve about that, but I

know -- I think he has responded to your question before and,

1 but I can ask him that. 2 MR. GRACIE: What is the basis -- why is that such a restriction? What is it? 3 MR. O'CONNELL: Well, I think Lynn is trying to get 4 5 Steve so he can answer that question better than I can, but it 6 is apparently part of the process. MR. GRACIE: It is part of a structured process? 8 MR. O'CONNELL: Let's see if Lynn can get a hold of 9 Steve. He will be able to answer that question. 10 MR. GRACIE: Brandon? MR. WHITE: Well, let's just assume that's the 11 12 So then when it does become public, does the public 13 comment or is that the department has already made their 14 decision and that is what is happening? 15 MR. GRACIE: The department doesn't make a decision. 16 It is a certification. 17 MR. WHITE: It has provided its comments and it doesn't get amended by -- what is the process after it becomes 18 19 public? 20 MR. O'CONNELL: Let's see if Steve can answer that 2.1 question. I am not positive of that. 22 MR. GRACIE: Okay, we will put that on hold for the 23 moment then. Are you handling the allocation policy then? We will move on and come back to that. 24 2.5

Τ.	Opulie on Marylana's Pisheries Audealion I olicy and Timeline
2	by Tom O'Connell, MD DNR Fisheries Service
3	MR. O'CONNELL: Update on the Maryland Fisheries
4	Allocation Policy and Timeline: This has sat on my desk
5	unfortunately for a while. I got comments from Frank Dawson,
6	our assistant secretary. Last night I sent a final draft back
7	to Frank Dawson and suggested he share that with the Secretary
8	and requested that we get that approved by the end of this
9	month.
10	So, you know, that is still pending secretary
11	approval, but that is the timeline that we have requested.
12	MR. GRACIE: And when is our next meeting?
13	MR. O'CONNELL: April 2 nd I think. So when that
14	comes final before the next commission meeting
15	MR. GRACIE: It will be on the agenda?
16	MR. O'CONNELL: we will send it out to all of
17	you.
18	MR. GRACIE: Okay. Gill net fishery?
19	MR. O'CONNELL: Marty, are you handling this one?
20	MR. GARY: Is Matt still here with us? Matt, do you
21	mind going up front?
22	Update on Maryland's Commercial Striped Bass Gill Net Fishery
23	by Matt Lawrence, MD DNR Fisheries Service
24	MR. LAWRENCE: Matt Lawrence. Okay, so I have been
25	asked to give a quick update on the gill net fishery, so I

will give you the update from December to now, all the numbers that we have. 2 3 (Slide) Starting with December gill net, we had about 4 254,000 pounds of quota available for gill net. As Tom 5 mentioned earlier, one of the issues that we addressed last 6 year with the commercial gill net fishery is that we are 8 taking a 5 percent harvest accountability measure, and taking 9 that 5 percent from the available quota. That started in 10 December. That amounted to a little bit under 13,000 pounds. 11 What we are left with was 241,000 pounds for December. 12 are about 9 fishing days during December, and by the end of 13 14 the month they had harvested 237,000 pounds. That left 4,300 pounds on the table. So we are under 4,300 pounds for the 15 16 gill net fishery for 2011. 17 MR. GRACIE: Is that with the 5 percent reserve or have you used that, included that in? 18 19 MR. LAWRENCE: That is included. If you exclude 20 that in the actual total that we started off with, we are 2.1 about 16,000 or 17,000 pounds under quota. 22 (Slide) 23 Okay, 2012, we actually -- we started the year 24 taking 5 percent off for harvest accountability. So the 2.5 annual quota for gill net was reduced to just over 800,000

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pounds. It is about 880,000 pounds for 2011 total. So it is about 800,000 pounds for this year. It was separated into about 300,000 pounds available for January, 380,000 pounds available for February, another 130,000 pounds available for December.

So the commercial guys had about 8 fishing days in January. They caught about 290,000 pounds of their quota. There is 5,000 pounds remaining, and that was rolled over into February. During February so far they have had four fishing days: two the first week of February, two last week. They have caught 176,000 pounds. That is leaving about 200,000 pounds left.

We made the management decision to split the remaining poundage between this week and the last week of February. So they will have two fishing days this week. They will have two fishing days the last week of February. They are averaging about 45,000 pounds of striped bass a day, so that is taking a more conservative approach.

It is likely to be if they continue at that pace, there is likely to be about 20,000 to 30,000 pounds remaining at the end of the month, and we will roll that over into December. December there is about 130,000 pounds, so that will leave about 150,000 to 160,000 pounds.

MR. GRACIE: I am confused at where you started. You said the total was 880, and the reserve brought that down

to 800. That sounds like a 10 percent reserve, not a 5 1 2 percent reserve. 3 MR. LAWRENCE: There was also some reallocating included with that, so we met with the Striped Bass Industry 4 5 Workgroup and reallocated a small amount of the gill net quota into the pound net fishery, as requested by the commercial 6 industry. MR. GRACIE: Oh, okay, so you reduced it further 8 9 because of that. 10 MR. LAWRENCE: Yes, yes. Sorry I wasn't clear. MR. GRACIE: All right. Thank you. Ed O'Brien? 11 12 Questions and Answers 13 MR. O'BRIEN: Anecdotal, and I am not trying to put 14 you in a trap or anything, but, you know, we have guys who 15 work on charter boats all summer through the winter fishery, 16 and then they jump on the commercial boats in Virginia. 17 we are getting is that the fish are starting up the bay early, 18 and big, big fish. 19 So I don't know just how we are tuning in on that. 20 I am sure in some way we are. What is the size structure that 21 you are seeing as to the commercial fish being caught now, and 22 do you have any witnessing on the boats of what they are 23 having to put back because they are over 35, 36 inches, 24 whatever it is.

MR. LAWRENCE: I am not prepared to answer that

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1 question right now. I have not done that analysis. MR. GRACIE: Tom says someone might be able to. 2 3 MR. O'CONNELL: Eric Durell is our striped bass project leader. He might be able to provide some insights. 4 5 MR. GARY: Hey, Eric, can you step up to the mic? MR. DURELL: My name is Eric Durell, striped bass 6 project. We sample commercial fisheries at check stations 8 about once a week throughout the commercial fisheries. We 9 have not seen this change in the size structure of the stock 10 that Ed speculates about. It does happen. It has happened in the past. We have not seen it yet. 11 12 I have measured and weighed and taken scale samples from over 1,000 fish so far this month alone, and the fishery 13 14 still seems to be dominated by 3- to 6-pound fish, and again those numbers are just sort of off the top of my head as to 15 16 their size, but that is about what we are seeing right now. 17 MR. O'BRIEN: But as far as the bigger fish, I am just trying to get a correlation from what I am -- the hearsay 18 19 from Virginia, what is working up the bay. If you are just 20 making these observations at the check stations, obviously you 2.1 don't know what is going back into the water because they are 22 too big. 23 MR. DURELL: The only thing I can say about that 24 is -- no, I agree I don't know what is being discarded. 25 However, they are limited to 5- to 7-inch mesh nets.

1 Generally -- we fish gill nets as you probably know on the spring surveys ourselves, and 7-inch nets, not often catching 2 3 fish much over 30 inches unless they are tangled. In other words, fish much over 30 inches are not going to gill in that 4 5 net, however, they are occasionally caught. 6 So again sometimes those fish turn up in the gill net fishery. I have not seem them yet. 8 MR. GRACIE: You mean they get caught in the net 9 without being gilled. 10 MR. DURELL: Without being gilled as you would consider the classic way of a striped bass being caught in a 11 12 gill net, correct. But sometimes they will tangle in their 13 lip or some other way. 14 MR. O'BRIEN: Last year's fishery, relative to the 15 gill nets --- DNR police recovered, were they five to seven 16 inches too? 17 MR. DURELL: I believe the one in the one instance that I actually saw a piece of net, it was a seven-inch net. 18 19 So we will continue -- as Matt said, they have gotten 20 approximately four fishing days left. We will be out at least 21 one of the two days in that last week, and we randomly select 22 a check station. We go and we measure approximately 300 to 23 400 fish a night, so -- we will continue then. 24 We may see an influx of larger fish coming from the

It is hard to say. We don't often capture that.

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ocean.

1 Sometimes we do, sometimes we don't. MR. O'BRIEN: Again, it is the source of a lot of 2 3 consternation among people that are witnessing what is going on in the Virginia commercial fishery. Do we have any 4 observer down there or are there Virginia people that we talk 5 6 to about that, that we are going to get a straight story from? As Lynn knows, we have been asking about this for the last 8 couple years. 9 I think we have got a commissioner right down here on the end of the table that is well familiar with that 10 11 fishery. 12 MR. WOMMACK: You aren't going to get the truth out 13 of them, you can believe that. 14 MR. DURELL: No one from there that I interact with, 15 no, sir. 16 MR. GRACIE: Dave Smith? 17 MR. D. SMITH: When you say you go to these check 18 stations and you are measuring fish, is that -- that is the 19 same thing as the audit that we are talking about? The random 20 audit? 2.1 MR. DURELL: No, that is not. This is a 22 continuation of the regular monitoring that we do every year. 23 And again, we do this for all the commercial fisheries. So 24 that is not anything new. That is something that has been 25 ongoing for years.

1 MR. D. SMITH: Can you speak to audits? 2 MR. DURELL: I cannot. 3 MR. D. SMITH: Who can, Tom? MR. O'CONNELL: Natural Resources Police. 4 5 MR. D. SMITH: Because I was just going to ask, do we have an idea of how many have been done or --6 MR. O'CONNELL: Lloyd Ingerson has been leading that 8 project. My understanding is they are working to accomplish 9 at least one random audit A week. I talked to Lloyd a couple weeks ago, and they hadn't had the time to fully do some of 10 the data analysis to see what they are seeing with unscheduled 11 12 check station audits as compared to what our staff are seeing, what's scheduled. I can follow up with Lloyd Ingerson to 13 14 confirm that for you. 15 MR. D. SMITH: So right now we are thinking one a 16 week? 17 MR. O'CONNELL: Um hmm. 18 MR. GRACIE: Okay, any other questions? 19 MR. D. SMITH: One more question: One a week, that 20 is just one random audit a week. And how many check stations 2.1 are there? 22 MR. O'CONNELL: Like about 30. 23 MR. D. SMITH: So not one at each one, just one a 24 week. Okay. 2.5 MR. JETTON: That doesn't necessarily mean there

1	hadn't been a DNR officer there on his own making the rounds.
2	Is that correct, because I see a lot of that.
3	MR. O'CONNELL: That is correct.
4	MR. GRACIE: Okay, thank you. You are going to do
5	an update on pound net?
6	MR. O'CONNELL: Yes.
7	Update on Pound Net White Paper
8	by Tom O'Connell, MD DNR Fisheries Service
9	MR. O'CONNELL: Not on the agenda, but given some
10	interest, I just want to give a brief update on the pound net
11	white paper report.
12	At the last November meeting, and it has been kind
13	of an ongoing discussion, there has been an interest to, you
14	know, evaluate the pound net fishery, particularly the the
15	pound net fishery during the springtime when striped bass are
16	migrating into the spawning areas.
17	At the November meeting, I committed that we would
18	direct staff to prepare that white paper but did not make any
19	commitments at that time because I know the staff already have
20	a heavy workload. Paul Piavis is our lead person that is
21	doing this paper. Paul recently was promoted to Dale
22	Weinrich's spot. Dale retired about a year ago.
23	In getting some information from Paul over the
24	weekend, they had made some significant progress on this, and

the senior staff at fisheries are expecting a report from them

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probably by the end of this month. So depending on what the quality of that report is, we might be able to provide something to the commission definitely by the next commission meeting and perhaps a couple weeks in advance of that commission meeting.

Information that they have been looking at, just to kind of refresh your minds, they are looking at kind of characterizing the landings for that January through June time period to see what these fishermen are actually intercepting. They are looking at the number of licensees, the number of pound nets within each spawning area section, looking at some of the biological/ecological interaction with striped bass and other fish.

Harry Hornick, who leads our striped bass project, is going to be looking at some of that information. In regard to the one question about whether or not action -- if action were warranted, if it would require legislation or regulation, if it pertains to a biological concern of striped bass, for example, we can address that through our Striped Bass Fisheries Management Plan.

So the bottom line is that if it is a biological issue that relates to a fishery, we can do that through the fisheries management plan process by regulation. If it is a user conflict issue, that may require legislation to deal with, but I think --- biological/ecological issues, so we

should have the regulatory --- to address any problems that come out of this white paper that need to be addressed.

So that is kind of where we are at this point in time with the white paper.

MR. GRACIE: Any questions or comments? Brandon, go ahead.

Questions and Answers

MR. WHITE: I think it is great that we are making progress on that white paper because I particularly am interested in that since I raised that. I only say that given how much concern, and Ed brings up we have got big fish, and they are coming up.

I mean, we know it. We have seen a longer fishery in Virginia Beach with the recreational than we have seen in 15 years. We have got guys saying it is the best fishing we have ever had because they are big fish and the temperature is just right that they are staying in the right spot for a really long time, and they are coming up the bay.

And then we had catch and release on recreational fishermen, and we didn't do a white paper. In fact we didn't do any studies. We just had a lot of concern about big fish being caught and released. And we have nets in the rivers, catch and releasing striped bass right now, and we have got big fish coming up the bay early.

So my concern is that while we are going to get the

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paper, and whatever it says, it says, we are going to miss the window another season because we are going to get that paper, we are going to discuss it, and then we are going to figure out if we can do anything at the next sport fish advisory meeting based on what that feedback is, and based on if it is a user conflict or a biological problem.

So the next meeting is April something? April 2nd. There will have been fish being caught and released in those nets the whole time, and then we are going to have to do something about it, which we all know here in this room will not happen until later in the summer.

When we had the catch-and-release instance, and we had a lot of concern about that with recreational anglers, we moved really fast because we were concerned that big fish were being caught and released, and we didn't know what the impact was on them going up into the rivers. And that was in the main stem of the bay.

And now we have nets in the rivers that are off
limits to rec anglers catch and releasing the striped bass.

So I am glad that we are making progress on the white paper.

I am greatly concerned that we had a catch-and-release
instance with rec anglers in the main stem of the bay, we have
nets in the rivers catch and releasing striped bass, and we
are not taking fast action.

MR. GRACIE: Okay. Kelley, did you give us the

1 report from the --2 LT. JOHNSON: (away from microphone) I did. And 3 the answer to the question, we are going to oppose that bill. It is being worked on right now, and it will be testified on 4 5 next week, and NRP will be there to represent. MR. GRACIE: And you don't know the whole rationale 6 at this point. 8 LT. JOHNSON: Well, I know some of it. I don't need 9 to elaborate on it now, but in short it is -- it is just 10 contrary to good law enforcement if the net has to be removed within 24 hours of the --11 12 MR. GRACIE: The timeframe, I figured that. 13 LT. JOHNSON: Yes. They have more to elaborate on 14 but that is pretty much the gist of it. For law enforcement, 15 it doesn't work. 16 MR. GOLDSBOROUGH: It does undermine enforcement to 17 have to do that. MR. GRACIE: Okay, thank you. I think we are ready 18 19 for public comment. Anybody want to say anything? Ken? Public Comment 20 21 I am Ken Hastings. I am a sometimes recreational 22 fisherman, but apparently mostly I am just a government 23 watchdog. This is about the point where I generally make my 24 policies and priorities speech because I have a tendency, when 25 I talk about policies and priorities at DNR, the people who

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have absolutely nothing to do with policies and priorities get offended. And my Christmas card list suffers for that, so I would like for that not to happen.

I am not talking about individuals. I don't know of anyone here in this entire room that I don't care anything about, and some of them I happen to like.

The problems that we are having right now in terms of cost recovery and the bad press to the Department of Natural Resources, I believe, date back to an historic, callous disregard for laws designed to promote the public trust. This is not a reflection on Tom, who inherited a bunch of this mess from other people. If you look at the list of people who watched all this happen and did absolutely nothing, then you have to be happy that Tom is sitting where he is.

Having said that, it is not the kind of thing that we can ignore anymore in terms of the state law situation. The handout I gave you, on one side has the applicable parts of the laws that were the source of the latest public outcry. There has been a lot of discussion about whether laws are broken or sort of broken. I don't know, sort of broken laws are like being almost pregnant. I don't really see that as being a viable explanation.

I have never seen anything come from the department that says, you know, we really did screw up here and we really appreciate you bringing this to our attention. We didn't mean

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for this to happen, and we are going take immediate steps not to let it happen again. I haven't seen that, and that bothers me a little bit.

MR. GRACIE: We all heard that on a conference call, by the way, from Tom O'Connell when recreational fishing money had -- when it was discovered that it had been used to pay for commercial tags.

MR. HASTINGS: Who was involved in that conference call?

MR. GRACIE: The commission.

MR. HASTINGS: The commission. Okay. I am going to address that in a couple minutes, if you don't mind. So state law normally has something in there to do with accountability whenever they set aside funds for something, and they do that so that the public feels like their money is being covered by a good steward. The people actually care about how their money is spent.

And that is why it was in there, and it didn't happen. For years and years and years it didn't happen. I put in a Public Information Act request because I thought that at least at some point that had been done, and I was interested in past budgetary information. The answer I got back was, no, we don't have the reports. But when we start doing this the right way, we get some stuff, we will actually make sure you are the first on the list to get it.

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Well, I said, okay, well, that is okay, but even before that happened I realized there was a problem because I got an e-mail. The e-mail says we are working on your request. Why was any work required? If you had ever already done this, it is matter of going up and clicking on that little clip up there on your, you know, that little thingy up there that you attach things to your e-mail? It sends and it comes to you.

And as soon as I realized it was a blank washout, I went back and said, no, do not do that. You are not required to do that. I don't want you to waste time doing that. And the flip side of that piece of paper has the e-mail track for that discussion.

I never wanted this to become a contentious public issue. I just wanted the information. And if it wasn't there, all I was looking for was an agreement that, yeah, it is not a perfect world. We are going to work better. And I think those are the words I used.

Subsequent to that, the damage control had started, and I don't know who handles your damage control for you guys, but you need to get somebody else to do it because now I see that there is a report that might have been relevant. It is included now on tidal fish. It is a reference to a report. I don't believe reports are --- but apparently the department does. And that means it should have been included in the PIA

request that I put in, in the first place.

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Today I see something called priority setting
exercises -- something else I didn't catch trying to look past
people's heads and write at the same time -- that were also
discussed. And this was all done in the context of showing
that the department is not irresponsible in the way they do
budgeting and spending the money. That is what I asked for.
I asked for that kind of information. Maybe it wasn't
complete, but I didn't get it.

So naturally I am thinking now, well, that is two laws a row. How far do we have to go? Well, there is also accountability in most of these bills on how the money is supposed to be spent. There is nothing that I can find anywhere in this same section of the code that says it is okay to spend recreational license fees on oyster sanctuaries, for instance. And I know you have also seen the slide that came around a few months ago that said that had happened.

So to me that is another problem. Federal law ---.

And here again, this went way back beyond Tom. This started
way back when. There is actually nothing that I can see, and
I am not a lawyer. But what I read, what I get off the
Internet ---, there is nothing in there about using it to buy
commercial tags for striped bass.

Certainly not in the intent of the law, and if I were a lawyer I would be smarter about the letter of the law

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but I will take it at that for almost 19 years a lot of money was spent in a way that it should not have been spent. A lot of people that sat in Tom's position and above him watched it come across their desk and never said a word about it.

But Tom did, so hats off to Tom for doing something to protect our money. We hear that we are not -- that nobody is trying to keep anything from the public view. Well, I hope you are not trying because you are doing such a good job without trying that there is no point in you making an effort or having a special policy or hiring anybody to do that.

You saw the bar charts up here today. I can give you these numbers: 93 percent, 20 percent, 43 percent. All of that is in there. There is absolutely no explanation for it, and you know as you sit here right now, there is a spreadsheet somewhere that was the basis for those numbers. Wouldn't that spreadsheet go a long way to answer your question?

And this business about mixing money up -- I hear that commercial money goes on this side of the table.

Recreational money goes on that side of the table for license fees. There is no barrier between them, and sometimes they get mixed up. You want money, your are just going to take some. So there is no real accounting for that.

So I am having trouble with 93 percent even. I don't think anyone really knows, and believe, I believe that

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The system is screwed up. I believe it needs to be fixed, and I believe there has to be a better way to account for things.

And I don't think I am saying anybody that anybody here would disagree with. It is a matter of time.

The sustainability certification: This has been a mystery to me from day one, and I still don't know how much money from what pot went to pay for it. And so I am just going to treat this as not as a waste, fraud and abuse situation, just a waste situation. Here we took \$130 some thousand dollars -- I guess Steve never came back.

We took \$130 some thousand dollars, we gave it to an organization to go out and do a sustainability certification on a -- commercial striped bass fishing, that is arguably the most corrupt fishery on the Atlantic coast. I will get some frowns over that, and I want to say a little bit about that because I was in Boston. I was at the last ASMFC meeting. I went to Boston on my own time and my own dime, and it probably cost me \$500 to go up there.

I am not going to stand here and criticize other people because they didn't that. Maybe they can't afford to do it. Maybe they are not retired. They got kids. I don't know what the deal is. There was a time in my life, no way in hell could I have done that. But I did it.

And what I heard there was this task force on law enforcement talked about the things they learned from the

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Chesapeake Bay, Maryland and Virginia fisheries, and all the things that have been going for years. I knew these things were going on long before anybody ever made a fuss about them.

I parked my bony butt on court seats and I went through the sentencing hearing for Pro Fish, ---, and everything that I already knew was validated right there in what had happened. What was that, six, seven, eight years ago that all started?

So now when people look for a way to talk about what is wrong with the striped bass fishery, where do they go?

They go to the place where all the convictions came from.

What happened in Massachusetts and New Jersey --- nothing to do with the discussion of whether the striped bass fishery is corrupt. It all comes down to where do people get nailed.

And Vince O'Shea is right. Maybe -- I don't know that.

I don't know if people went to Massachusetts and New Jersey, they would have found the same thing. My guess is they probably would but I am not here to guess. But I know what happened in Maryland, and I know that ASMFC looked at that, and I know that in the last two meetings where the task force people showed up, Maryland was the crux of the discussion.

They used the things they learned about Maryland and Virginia to come up with their recommendations. It may become another addendum for the law enforcement people once everybody

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gets there and says, yeah, we are all going to agree to do this. They are going to do it because of what they learned in Maryland, Virginia and the PRFC. Not anywhere else.

So we are the poster child for corrupt fishery whether we like it or not, and that is embarrassing. I agree with that. However the money was used -- I know where it came from.

I thought it was interesting for all of the things that are wrong with the fishery -- and I spent a lot of time on the sustainability thing, so I couldn't imagine what set of criteria or protocol that anyone could have who would say this fishery, with all we know that is wrong with it, all the questions --

We don't know how many people are fishing. We don't know how many fish are being caught. We don't know how they are being discarded. We don't have a by-catch policy -- all those things are important for sustainability.

So I thought, well, this isn't going to work out very well. And the certification people came to town. Before they got here, after they got their money, the department declared the striped bass fishery to be unsustainable because inaccurate reporting and poaching.

Now it would have been a good idea to make that decision and not to spend \$130,000 before you spilled your guts publicly and said it is not sustainable. Now why you do

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people come here? Why don't you just pack up your bags and go home? See, that is the waste part of waste, fraud and abuse. It doesn't matter where the money came from. That was not a wise use of money here at the Department of Natural Resources.

You could have flushed it down the toilet or you could have done something with the allocation policy, crappie FMP, the river herring FMP, the striped bass creel survey so we are not stuck with MRFS anymore. Pound net by-catch study, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera. But you didn't have the money because it has all been given away.

I don't know what 19 years of --- abuses amounts to.

I didn't see that up here. I am sure somebody knows. It is

not public so I am not going to guess.

MR. GRACIE: Are you saying you don't what the total dollars were?

MR. HASTINGS: Right.

MR. GRACIE: Okay.

MR. HASTINGS: If I did, I would like to ask for it back. See if I knew how much it was, I would say, well, we could use that money. Look at all the things we could do with our money if it hadn't been abused. And this is a major thing to me, Tom. I am sorry. But it just something -- I know I have talked to you about it, and I think you agree. And you may not be in a position to agree as much as I do. But that was a major screw up.

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And the bad news is fish and wildlife service apparently went along with it, but DNR writes the grants. Am I right about that? DNR writes the grants to get that money to spend a certain way, and they are supposed to be accountable for those public funds back due fish and wildlife service.

So for all those years, somebody was writing a grant to abuse the public trust, and taking the money and then writing a report saying, yes, we abused the public trust in the following way, and nobody in all these years ever stood up and said anything until Tom O'Connell. Hats off to Tom. God, why wasn't he there 20 years ago? Well, I know that he would be ready to retire now so that wouldn't be a good thing for us.

MR. O'CONNELL: Ken, if I could. Just to respond to that, I mean, you know, and I have said this to the commission before, that I don't support the use of --- money for that use. But that is a common practice that is utilized along the entire Atlantic coast, and I think Maryland's stoppage to that is very unique. So while it shouldn't have been done, it was a common practice then and continues today throughout the coast.

MR. WHITE: Well, that is a common unethical practice then, and that is terrible.

MR. GRACIE: It is illegal.

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MR. WHITE: Well, I am trying to be nice, but I appreciate your saying that word. But it is illegal, and it has to stop, and I think Ken has got some great points. 19 I have brought it up before, how much money we spent and how do we get paid back, because we have been supporting a for-profit business with our rec dollars. Sorry, Ken. MR. HASTINGS: No, no, go on. Carry on if you want to. I have got a cold and I could use a break. MR. WHITE: I am done. I am going to let you continue. MR. HASTINGS: So the e-mail that I wrote to Tom back in the beginning of this whole thing when I realized that they didn't have anything to show me, and that entered my mind to start with I couldn't believe that for all those years, nobody had done anything about that. It just fell through the cracks. I don't think anybody meant to do this. I don't think it was malicious. It wasn't somebody -- nobody pocketing the money. I understand all that. And so my immediate response was, well, in the operation of cooperation and patience, let's just -- if you don't have it, do not spend a lot of time putting it together. That is not what I wanted. You can spend your time in other ways. That is the answer to my

request. You don't have it. That is a valid answer. You are

not required by law to produce anything under a Public

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Information Act request that you don't already have.

I can't say, well, Tom, I would like you to do an 1,800 page white paper on pound nets, for instance, and under the PIA because it is not ---. Do you understand that? I stand here today, there has been a lot of back and forth and back and forth, and I haven't seen all of it and maybe once I see it all maybe I won't be such a happy person. I am happy. This is good for me actually.

The bottom line is we need to move on. We need to get something done. And I was pleased to see a breakdown here that actually I can get my arms all around here today. I found a process for getting healthy. It even includes about the same timeline that I wrote down in my notes here.

I think by June, we should have our arms around this. We should know what it costs to run these fisheries and where the money comes from and hopefully put a petition down here somehow and figure out how this money gets mixed up for things like this, sustainability that we -- I don't think anybody really understands.

And that works in great from what I understand of the department's bill that was covered in the tidal fish slides, I think, in more detail about what they are planning. You are going to have a work session, a workgroup, decide starting in June, wow, what a great time to have this all put together laid out there, and say, okay, guys, here is our

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problem. You know, here are some recommendations of things to help make things right here, but we got to do something.

And so that is all working fine, and I am just tickled pink for that. I think that when it is done, it should be full disclosure, every penny, where it came, where it went from. Somebody made a joke on tidal fish about Coke and Pepsi and whatnot. I don't care about somebody's soft drinks. And I think it should be broken down by species and gear type. Otherwise, how are you going to make decisions?

If you decide the gill net fishery costs you a million five or something and you are a million five short, you know, you are going to say, oh, okay, I won't do this. But if you don't know that, you can't make those kinds of decisions. So this has to be in detail.

I am going to need the following things as a result of this, and I don't know how I am going to get them. I will tell you what I need first, and you can tell me. I know that just me standing up here and ranting and raving like a madman is not going to make a difference because it is not the first time I have done it. You would think I would have learned by now, but I am a slow learner.

I know that somewhere along the way I am probably going to have to help encourage this process along. It always has a way of dying in midstream or getting slowed down, and I understand that Tom is not in complete control of his destiny

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here. I understand the realities of the politics and the bureaucracies and how they work.

So at some point I may have to dive into this some more, and I am willing to do that. I am going to need a copy of the attendance list for tonight's meeting. I will need a copy of the transcripted minutes when they are ready, and I am going to need a copy of this alleged, what I call a spin doctor version of the things that have happened here that I understand were sent to the Sport Fish Advisory Commission.

Now the custodians of all this information are sitting here tonight, so I think if you want me to make this as an official Public Information Act request, I can. I don't actually have to spend \$5.59 on a registered letter to do this. If I understand the law correctly, I can ask for it, and that is good enough.

So I would like to know who the custodians are of those three pieces. I think Tom certainly has it in his power to get me copies of all that stuff. The one letter was sent probably to Jim Gracie, and he would be a custodian that could give me that so I just would like to have a commitment that he is going to give me that information.

Questions and Answers

MR. GRACIE: I am not sure what information you are talking about. What letter are you referring to that was sent to me?

1 MR. HASTINGS: I am talking about the letter from 2 Tom to the Sport Fish Advisory Commission, the alternate view 3 of the issues, what I refer to as the spin-doctor version. MR. GRACIE: Well, are you referring to the e-mail 4 5 response to me transmitting your statement on tidalfish.com? I sent that out to the commission and to Tom, and then he 6 responded. Is that what you are talking about? 8 MR. HASTINGS: I don't the sequence of events. blind here. 9 10 MR. GRACIE: Well, I don't know any other thing that 11 Tom has given us. 12 MR. O'CONNELL: If you would like my response to the commission based upon Jim's forwarding of your posting on 13 14 tidalfish, I would be happy to send that to you. 15 MR. HASTINGS: I think that is correct. I don't 16 know --17 I am not trying to give you a hard MR. GRACIE: time. I am trying to make sure I understand what you want. 18 19 MR. HASTINGS: And I would like to help you more. 20 All I know is there is something floating around here, and I 2.1 need to know what the rules of engagement are here. I thought 22 I knew. I thought I knew how this was going to be done. I am 23 having trouble right now imagining how the things that I wrote 24 are being taken as not accurate or not reasonable or untimely, 2.5 so I need to understand that.

1 MR. GRACIE: I have a bigger question. I don't know 2 how you would expect us to be able to respond to something 3 that you didn't send to us. That is what I did because it was on tidalfish.com. So I forwarded it to people so they would 4 see what you are saying so it would be addressed. 5 6 MR. HASTINGS: The Public Information Act gives me that right. I don't have to know exactly who said what to 8 who. All I have to know is there is a document that was paid 9 for with my tax dollars. 10 MR. GRACIE: I am not talking about your rights. I am talking about how would you expect us to even know how to 11 12 respond to you when you didn't ask us. 13 MR. HASTINGS: Well, I didn't ask you. 14 MR. GRACIE: Right, you didn't ask us. 15 MR. HASTINGS: I understand that. I am doing that 16 Okay, because I didn't know enough to ask before. 17 you have elaborated some things. Now I understand more about the process and how it happened, so --18 19 MR. GRACIE: I pulled something off tidalfish.com 20 that I thought needed to be responded to. So I passed it out 2.1 the commissioners and sent a copy to Tom. That is all. 22 was an accident that I happened to see that though. 23 MR. HASTINGS: I don't need the tidalfish.com thing. 24 I am the author. I need the response back. 2.5 MR. GRACIE: But you didn't ask for a response.

1 MR. HASTINGS: I am asking for a response now. 2 MR. GRACIE: Okay. 3 MR. HASTINGS: Okay. So we are good then. Oh, are there any questions? Anything that I -- is there anybody that 4 I haven't totally pissed off here that I can, you know, just 5 6 take this one step further now? MR. WHITE: This is true? I mean, this is the code, 8 and it has ---. But it will be fulfilled in the future. 9 MR. O'CONNELL: I think I have said that in my --back to Ken. I have said it in my response to --10 11 MR. GRACIE: The commission. 12 MR. O'CONNELL: -- the commission, and I sent it 13 today. 14 MR. JETTON: I don't think that is new news. 15 think we knew that. 16 MR. HASTINGS: And now it is on the record so that 17 takes care of that. All right. MR. D. SMITH: Is Steve coming back? 18 19 MR. GRACIE: Doesn't look like it. 20 MR. O'CONNELL: Lynn, do you know if Steve is coming 2.1 back? What I can do, I will follow up with him and send an 22 e-mail with those answers to those two questions. The two 23 questions are can sport fish review it as part the DNR client, 24 and what is the public comment period after the report comes 25 out.

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MR. WHITE: Can I ask a follow up on Ken's question, on Ken's comment, because if we did pay them money, and DNR said it is unsustainable, how could they ever come out with something that says that is certifiable when the very department itself --MR. HASTINGS: Oh, I wish I hadn't sat down. I could answer that. MR. WHITE: -- I am actually asking it from a department view. How could the department not tell them, hey look, we have already said it is unsustainable. You are our client, right? We have already determined it is not, so we can save time, money and effort in the future. MR. GRACIE: Go ahead, Tom. MR. O'CONNELL: So we did -- I will have to go back and look but I trust we probably said it if Ken tracked it I think after the poaching round we made a public statement that this fishery is not sustainable given its current management. We have taken significant actions since last winter that we believe meets our management principles, and we have provided that information to the MSC group, and we have raised concerns of the past, and we have facilitated meetings between them and NRP, so they are well aware of the issues. MR. WHITE: So what you came up with was -- you came

up with a plan, of which I don't deny, and you instituted some

things of which you could afford. But the plan has some things of which we have no idea to this day, unless things 2 have changed, how we are going to pay for. And if that is the we -- we have an idea of a plan without a way to 4 5 pay for the plan. So that to me is not a comprehensive business plan. 6 That is a plan without the revenue to pay for the plan, of 8 which, in business, generally can't happen. 9 MR. GRACIE: First of all, I think we were all told, and my understanding is that there is a way to pay for that 10 plan out of general revenue. 11 12 MR. WHITE: The complete plan -- the hailing and 13 everything. 14 MR. GRACIE: Yes. 15 MR. O'CONNELL: And we are looking at legislation to 16 give us the authority to bill for tags and handlings services. 17 MR. WHITE: So as we speak right now, there is no 18 legislation and there is no way to pay for that. Is that 19 correct? 20 MR. O'CONNELL: You know, if we don't get that 2.1 legislation, those funds, we will have to review whether or 22 not we have general funds to --23 MR. WHITE: So the answer is yes, there is no way, 24 as you and I are talking right now, to pay for that.

MR. O'CONNELL: I am not answering yes. If we don't

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1 get the funds --2 MR. GRACIE: He gave you a different answer than 3 that. You are rephrasing his answer, Brandon. Calm down. You are rewording what he said. 4 5 MR. WHITE: Really? 6 MR. GRACIE: Let him say it again. MR. O'CONNELL: If we do not get the authority --8 MR. BRANDON: I am done. You don't need to worry about it. 9 10 MR. O'CONNELL: Well, just for the record, if we don't get the authority to establish a billing service for 11 12 striped bass tags and hailing services, we will have to review whether or not we have the general funds to pay for that. 13 14 we don't, we will have to take the next required actions. 15 MR. GRACIE: Does that answer your question? 16 MR. WHITE: It is answer, but it didn't answer my 17 question. MR. D. SMITH: Speaking to the MSC, as a client, 18 would the department be willing -- just thinking out loud --19 20 to get out of that contract? 2.1 MR. O'CONNELL: I think we are really interested to 22 see what their viewpoint is on Maryland striped bass fishery, 23 and if they identify deficiencies, I think that would be 24 helpful to us addressing those problems. 2.5 MR. GRACIE: Okay, Marty, you had some logistics

comments?

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MR. GARY: Just two technical things to bring to your attention and one last thing before we all leave.

Expense sheets: For all of you that submit those, Dianne will continue to process them, but since the meetings are during the day, we did agree, and we will be able to allow for reimbursement for dinner expenses but you need to provide the receipts for us.

So I am going to e-mail you tonight or after this meeting our facsimile number here. So if you eat anywhere and stop, get the receipt. We can reimburse you up to but not to exceed \$24 for dinner, and you have to provide the receipt for exact expenses. No alcohol. And you will fax those into Dianne and then we will go ahead and incorporate those with the sheets.

MS. SAMUELS: Another commissioner had mentioned to me about the parking up the hill. If they submit their receipt to me, it would be included with that dinner expense. And I want to also emphasize that the dinner, a lot of receipts have the time that you ate, and if you stop before the meeting, that is not going to count for dinner. Sorry.

MR. GARY: She mentions it because somebody apparently tried to do that. Two last things. We are just about pinpoint on time. Our next meeting is going to be on April 2^{nd} . I believe it is a Monday, so I will be in touch

1 with you on that. And I know there was a lot of passion exhibited here today. Please don't leave without ending on an 2 3 up note. 4 Z is helping us with a little thing we wanted to do. Just on behalf of all my colleagues, we want to thank 5 everybody for taking their time and being candid and providing 6 their input, including the public and Mr. Hastings. We have a 8 lot of people in this room who share one attribute, which is 9 they care for our resources. So don't misinterpret anything. 10 I know my colleagues Tom and others feel that way. 11 At the end of the day, we all care about the 12 resources we showed up here to passionately discuss. So let's 13 check our egos at the door when we go out and work together to 14 make it a better place. So Z, without further ado, we have a 15 birthday in the room. 16 (Birthday celebration for Chair Jim Gracie) 17 MR. GRACIE: With that, the meeting is adjourned. (Whereupon, the meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.) 18 19 20 2.1 22 23 24 2.5